

INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL XV NO 116-

BOMBAY MONDAY MAY 14 1928

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT

MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
19 May	Kaiser-i-Hind...	Naldora x ..	11,518
26 "	Razmak ..	" ..	16,088
2 June	Macedonia ..	" ..	11,120
9 "	Malwa ..	" ..	10,986
16 "	Mantua ..	" ..	10,946
23 "	Razmak ..	Narkunda x ..	16,572
30 "	Delta ..	" ..	8,900
7 July	Ranpura ..	" ..	16,601
14 "	Morea ..	" ..	10,953
21 "	Razmak ..	Mooltan x ..	20,847
28 "	Kaiser-i-Hind...	" ..	11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi ..	" ..	16,619
11 "	Macedonia ..	" ..	11,120
18 "	Malwa x ..	" ..	20,837
25 "	Malwa ..	" ..	10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana ..	" ..	16,568
8 "	Mantua ..	" ..	10,916
15 "	Naldora ..	" ..	16,088
22 "	Ranpura ..	" ..	16,601
29 "	Razmak ..	" ..	10,902
6 Oct.	Kaiser-i-Hind...	" ..	11,518
13 "	Narkunda x ..	" ..	16,502
20 "	Rawalpindi ..	" ..	16,619
27 "	Razmak ..	" ..	10,902
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..	" ..	16,568
10 "	Mooltan x ..	" ..	10,847
17 "	Ranchi ..	" ..	26,650
24 "	Ranpura ..	Macedonia ..	11,120

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES:—

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd June 1928 and terminating with the "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions .. £120
To Marseilles and Back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single-Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
14th June ..	Manora ..	7,888
5th July ..	Dumana ..	8,427
16th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers.	Colombo and Australia.
1928		
25th May	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
8th June	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
25th June	Kidderpore ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
6th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
7th July	x Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd Aug.	Naldora ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Awa Maru ..	6028	2nd May	12th May
Hakodate Maru ..	5303	8th "	18th "
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17th "	30th "
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th "	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th "	12th April
Moji Maru ..	3757	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th "	14th July

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)
Fushimi Maru 17th May
Hakozaki Maru 31st May
Hakusan Maru 14th June
(For CHINA & JAPAN).
Kamo Maru 16th May
Katori Maru 30th May
Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly
Taiyo Maru 31st May
Tenyo Maru 13th June

Other services are:
Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.
Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23735, Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY;
Tel. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date	Steamers.	Ports.
1928		
14th May	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha and Cutch Mandvia.
16th "	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.
18th "	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
23rd "	Karagola ..	East and South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh. Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital Rs. 31,13,3
Reserve Funds Rs. 20,50,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Mannohandas Ramji.
3. Seth Balkrishen Lal Poddar.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abolhar Hyderabad Montgomery
Allahabad (Sind) Montgomery
Amritsar Jullunder Ofara (dist.)
Amhalla City Jaranwalla Peshawar Cant
Amhalla Cant Jamma Peshawar City
Bombay Jehlum City Patiala
Cawnpore Jhang Quetta
Calcutta (Maghiana) Rawalpindi
Dahli Karachi Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan Kasur Sargodha
Ferozepore Lahore City Shikot City
Gujranwalla Lyallpur Simla
Gojra Ludhiana Srinagar.
Hafizabad Multan City
Hoshiarpur

LONDON AGENTS.

THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay

INDIAN STATES INQUIRY

In view of the interest created by the Indian States Inquiry Committee on the question of reforms and the adjustment of relations between the British Government and the Feudatory States of India, every one interested in constitutional questions should read the

INDIAN STATESMEN

book of absorbing interest to politicians and lay-men alike. In this new publication we have sketches of Eminent Indian Statesmen, notably those who have been Dewans or Prime Ministers of Indian States. Besides being a record of the lives and achievements of these statesmen and administrators who have distinguished themselves both in British India and in the territories of the Ruling Chiefs, the book offers an instructive study in the evolution of Indian States.

CONTENTS.
Sir Salar Jung, Maharajah Jang Bahadur, Rajah Sir Dinkar Rao, Dewan Rangachari, Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, Kazi Shahabuddin, Lakshman Jagannath, Ramesh Chander Dutt, Sir Seshiah Sastry, Sir M. Visveswaraya, Mr. Samaldas Parmananddas, R. Raghoonath Rao, Gourishanker Oodeshanker, Maharajah Sir Pratap Singh, Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad.

WITH 17 PORTRAITS.

Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review," send a two anna postage stamp for a free specimen copy to G. A. NATESAN & CO., Madras.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

KATNI FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

KATNI SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22-12 Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves.
Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH For Your Clothes

Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors, BOMBAY.
Princess Street.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27)
Over Rs. 71,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1924)
Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927)
is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.
Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager.
Bombay Branch.
Commisariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

"THE WORLD'S NEWS" SUBSCRIBE TO THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA (Bi-Weekly or Weekly EDITION)

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is especially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comment from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matter on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home. Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-weekly or Weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."
CALCUTTA.



Nothing talks louder

than a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." Every day people in all parts of Bombay are directed to opportunities offered by these little messages. If there is any body any where in Bombay you would like to locate employ a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:
The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply. Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Indian GRADUATE
TYPIST. Shorthand not necessary. Must be able to type 50 words a minute. Must be well up in Gujarati. Apply in writing only to the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., Bombay.

WANTED—An experienced GRA-
DUATE, strong in English and a qualified DRAWING TEACHER. Apply stating terms and experience to the CHAIRMAN E. G. High School, Borsad Dist., Kaira.

WANTED—A practical and experienced
WEAVING MASTER, well trained in every process of weaving. The successful candidate shall have to join immediately on one month's probation. Apply with testimonials stating terms and salary to THE PROPRIETORS Gern Ram Das Cotton Mill, Amritsar.

WANTED—GRADUATES, and NON-
GRADUATES. Honours qualified and experienced men preferred. Apply immediately with testimonials, stating terms, and minimum salary to the MANAGER, Shree Saraswati High School, Nadad.

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER,
having full up-to-date knowledge for the BECHARDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., Ltd., Raikhad, Ahmedabad. Apply sharp with testimonials.

NEW AVENUE TO REVENUE—
WANTED Energetic, ambitious persons to earn Rs. 150/- monthly at home, independently. 100 p.c. success. Apply with anna stamp BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Bhikharipole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—MEN, desirous earning Rs. 60/- weekly. Particulars anna stamp, BUSINESS STANDARDS BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.

WANTED—A FITTER, Knowing Mechanical line See between 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. to BATLIBOI & CO., Fort.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Delicious NILGIRI TEA, freshly packed in air tight tins. 4lbs. Orange Pekoe Rs. 7/4/- free delivery V. P. P. J. G. Fritsch and Co, Coonoor, Nilgiris.

KAKOMI TWILL

Specially manufactured for tropical shirts. A sturdy fabric that defies the Indian Dhoti. From As. 8-6 per yard. 30 ins. wide.

COTTON TWEEDS.

Light weight cotton materials, similar in appearance to Woolen Tweeds. Ideal for summer suits. Wear splendidly As. 13-6 per yard. 27 ins. wide. Send for samples.

KAKOMI SHIRKAR CLOTH.

A specially woven sun proof material for sportsmen's coats, etc. Rs. 11/2-6 per yard. 27 ins. wide.

KAKOMI KHAKI DRILLS.

In two standard shades of Khaki. Very strong and serviceable. From As. 11 per yard. 26 ins. wide.

KAKOMI SHIRTS.

Smartly cut in excellent wearing Kakomi fabrics. Striped Neglige Shirts, with soft double cuffs, sizes up to 17-12 ins. collar. From Rs. 4/- each. Polo Collars to match, at As. 8 each. White shirts with soft double cuffs, Rs. 2/4/- each. Khaki Shirts (tennis style) ideal for Shikar, Rs. 2/14/- each. Write for samples.

SPORTS COATS.

Made to measure from Kakomi Khaki Drill. From Rs. 8/14/- each. An excellent Knock-about coat for rough wear. Ideal for Shikar.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.

WANTED

FOREIGN GAS COAL WANTED.
Noncaking, of high calorific value, low in ash and high in volatile carbon. Please send your quotation with analysis to:—MANAGING AGENT, U. P. GLASS WORKS LTD., Bahjoi (P. O.) Dist. Moradabad.

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Public Sale of Match Machinery and other material of the DECCAN MATCH MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., KARAD. (in Voluntary Liquidation) will commence from 20-5-28 at the Factory premises at Karad, (Dist. Satara). Apply for particulars to P. C. BHATYE, Liquidator, KARAD.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE proprietor has decided to deliver to the door an article worth about Rs. 6 (six) absolutely free to every reader of this paper. Apply even before you turn your eyes to "THE MINERVA STORES" Outstock.

GET FREE SAMPLES OF Swadeshi Silk and Eudieloths; best for suitings and shirtings, in fashionable designs: JAGANNATH CHANAN RAM, Silk Merchants, Ludhiana.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

IMPROVED OVERLAND WHIPPET new prices: TOURER Rs. 2,400/- SEDAN 4-door Rs. 3,250, COACH 1/2, 3,025/- ROADSTER Rs. 2,900/- 1/2 ton Chassis Rs. 1,800/- F. O. R. Bombay—complete in every detail. Indisputably the finest value in India G. MCKENZIE & CO. (1919) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column.
1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1928, at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1927.
2. To re-elect Mr. H. P. Mody, who retires under Article 107 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th day of June, 1928, to the 28th day of June, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1928. 30367

NASIK

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE—A PLOT of S. Nos. 21 and 22, measuring 31 acres, at Anandvali on Gangapur Road, 2 miles from Nasik, suitable for building and cultivation. It is in the vicinity of Police Training School, Sharapur, Parsee School, Maratha Boarding and Gokhale Education Society, Hansraj Praggi Thakkarjee Arts College. Good water arrangements and the soil is fertile. For particulars apply to:—

MOTILAL JASRAJSHET,
Main Road, NASIK.
Dated 4th May, 1928. R883

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL CO. LD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that holders of 2,495 Old Rs. 100 Shares in this Company have not yet sent in their shares to the Managing Agents for subdivision and conversion into New Certificates for Rs. 10 Shares. Dividends aggregating Rs. 1-2-0 per Rs. 10 Share (i.e., Rs. 5-10-0 per Old Share) are outstanding on these shares to date and warrants in payments of these dividends will be issued with the relative New Certificates.

BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Hongkong House,
Calcutta,
The 10th May, 1928. 30412

BUSINESS NOTICE.

GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY given to Mr. G. BROCKMAN PALMER, of Bombay by the Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society, Limited, Lahore, has been CANCELLED by the Directors on 20-2-28. Any person dealing with the said gentleman on behalf of the Society shall be doing so at his own risk and the Society shall not be liable.

By Order of the Board,
SATYAPAL,
Superintending Director.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

1. APPLICATIONS for admission to the I.A., I.Sc., B.Sc. and S.B.A. Classes should reach the Office on or before 22-5-1928; for J.B.A. Class on or before 12-6-1928; and F.Y.A. Class within a week from the date of the declaration of the S. L. C. Results.

2. Applications from the students, who have once failed at an examination, will be considered if there are vacancies in the classes.

3. All students, whether OLD OR NEW, must apply in the prescribed printed forms, which can be obtained either personally or by sending a stamped (one anna) envelope. Applications received otherwise or later than the date or dates fixed for the purpose will not be considered.

4. Students seeking admission to the I.Sc. Class should without fail give their marks in Mathematics and Physics.

5. Applicants, other than those for the F.Y.A. Class, whose cases are favourably considered, will be informed by the 5th June. Students, who were in the J.B.A. and J.B.Sc. Classes of this College, should consider themselves to have been admitted, but they are required to send in their application and the forms duly filled in.

6. College Fees:—The fee rate is Rs. 60 per term in addition to Rs. 7-8-0 for Gymkhana, Library, etc. Students, who were not in this College in the second term of 1927-28, will have to give Rs. 5 as Caution Money.

7. POSTAL MONEY ORDERS OR CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

8. Fees will be collected from the students in the Office as under:—
June, 1928. Time.
F.Y.A. 20-21. 11-30 a.m. to 1-15 p.m.
I.A. 22. Do.
B.A. 25. Do.
I.Sc. & B.Sc. 26. Do.

These dates are provisional. Fees once received will not be returned under any circumstances. F.Y.A. students will be informed individually on or about the 8th June of the dates, on which they have to pay in their fees. Students failing to pay in their fees on the dates fixed will lose their admissions.

9. Old as well as fresh students intending to have hostel accommodation in the term must apply in the prescribed form separately to the Hostel Superintendent before 15th June, 1928. Old students, who have not reserved their claims and failed to pay in their fees, will forfeit all claims to their rooms which will be held vacant and assigned to others.

V. B. DIVATIA,
T.C. Principal,
Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.
9th May, 1928. 30408

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY, LTD.

THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, Hongkong House, at 11-0 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 16th day of June, 1928, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary general business of the Company.

The SHARE REGISTERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th June to 16th June, both days inclusive.

BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 10th May, 1928. 30411

NOTICE.

THE following POSTS are to be filled up in the Ahmedabad Municipality:—

1. BUILDING SUPERVISOR on Rs. 125-10-175 plus Rs. 7 cycle allowance per month.
2. JILLA INSPECTORS on Rs. 55-5-75 plus Rs. 7 cycle allowance per month each.

The candidate for the post of the Building Supervisor should be a qualified Overseer knowing Revenue and City Survey work. Candidates for the posts of the Jilla Inspectors should possess certificates of Revenue and City Survey work and should in addition be draftsmen. Qualified Sub-Overseers with the above knowledge will be preferred.

Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience, together with testimonials and especially the discharge certificates from the previous employers, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st May, 1928.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad,
Dated 10th May, 1928. 30409

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for constructing a Mansiff's Court Building at Deglur-Nanded District, costing O.S. Rs. 42,500 (B. G. Rs. 100 equal O. S. Rs. 117 approximate) they must reach the office of the Executive Engineer Nanded on or before 21st May, 1928, under a sealed Registered cover, accompanied with 2 per cent. earnest money on the estimated amount.

Work will have to be completed by 5th October, 1929.

Sanctioned plans and estimate can be seen at the office of undersigned on any working day between 8 to 12 noon.

The Officer entrusted with the disposal of the tenders, reserves the right to reject any tender, without assigning any reasons for doing so.

G. M. KHAN,
M.A.B.Sc. A.M.L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Nanded (N. G. S. Railway). 30383

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF JUNCTION FISHPATES

THE DATE of receiving the tenders for the supply of Junction fishplates has been EXTENDED up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on 10th June, 1928.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 9th May, 1928. 30393

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF POINTS & CROSSINGS.

THE DATE of receiving the tenders for the supply of points and crossings for 90 R.F.F. rails has been EXTENDED up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on 12th June, 1928.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 6th May, 1928. 30373

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY AND ERECTION OF LATH STEEL ROLLER SHUTTERS INTERLOCKING REQUIRED FOR G. I. P. MAIN LINE ELECTRIFICATION SUB-STATIONS, ETC.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of the above at the Workshop, Kalyan Power House, and at the 11 Main Line Electrification Sub-Stations.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions and specifications can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply and erection of Lath steel roller shutters." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 13th June, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
27th April, 1928. 30337

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVER POOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton information are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMELONG'
Telephone—21079.

AMUSEMENTS.

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THE FRED COYNE ENTERPRISES
Present the

COYNE MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY

In the New and Original
Two Act Musical Comedy

"THE BLACK CAT"

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After 7 P.M. at the Theatre.

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DE-LUXE in 7 Reels

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A modern story that will hit home in every home.

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AMERICAN COTTON SITUATION

LARGE FERTILIZER SALES

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. in their weekly report on American cotton dated 12th ultimo state that fertilizer sales exceeded those of two years ago. The report is as under:—

Cotton:—Following the Easter recess there was a decided broadening of speculative activity, buying being stimulated both by the bullish construction placed on an official report regarding boll weevil survival and by the excessive precipitation and abnormally low temperatures recorded in many parts of the belt. That soil conditions have been improved throughout Texas with the exception of the extreme West, and that fertilizer tag sales to date exceed those of two years ago when 48,730,000 acres were planted to cotton and 17,755,000 bales produced are factors which have attracted but little attention.

Planting is somewhat backward and in those sections where it has been completed germination and growth are irregular. Nevertheless, there is still time for a period of favourable weather to give the crop a normal if not an early start and realization of this fact has promoted fairly heavy profit-taking on the part of longs with the result that the recent advance has not materially impaired the technical position of the market.

The examinations of Spanish moss conducted by the Bureau of Entomology in co-operation with State Experiment Stations to determine the survival of boll weevils in hibernation were made at comparatively few points in Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Texas, and, in consequence, the findings recorded do not permit of accurate conclusions to be drawn for the whole of the belt. It would appear, however, that the initial infestation is likely to be exceptionally heavy and it remains to be seen to what extent the pest's depredations will be controlled or aided by weather conditions during the critical months of July and August. In the meantime, the possibility of another year of serious damage will tend to check bearish activity and to emphasize the importance of all bullish developments.

According to the Cotton Textile Institute the average weekly production of standard cotton cloths during March was lower than in any month since October but sales were only 97.7 per cent. of production, indicating that additional curtailment of operating schedules or an improvement in the demand will be necessary if the industry is to be placed on a sound basis.

The demand for actual cotton is largely confined to merchants desirous of filling their forward commitments but, notwithstanding the apathy of domestic and foreign spinners, spot holders are maintaining a firm attitude. Taken as a whole, foreign stocks are relatively light and a large potential buying power unquestionably exists.

The future course of the market will be almost entirely dependent on new crop developments and erratic fluctuations are to be expected. It must be borne in mind, however, that the carry-over will not be burdensome, that, in consequence, a material increase in production will be necessary next season if the world's needs are to be met and an adequate reserve provided, and that, with the weevil menace overhanging the market, present prices cannot be considered unreasonable. In our opinion purchases are warranted on all moderate recessions.

MILL STORES

Bombay, May 11.

Quotations are:—	Rs. a. p.
Heads—1540S-32 to 56-s.	0 15 0
Heads—15/40-28s.	0 2 8 0
Reeds steel—32 to 56s.	0 2 1
Reeds steel—28s.	0 3 0
Elastic Heads	17 8 0
Wire Heads	2 8 0
Cloth Roller—16 oz. Kenion	7 0 0
Cloth Roller—18 oz. Kenion	8 0 0
Flagnel Sizing—plain 66 Kenion	3 4 0
Flagnel Sizing—Twill 66 Kenion	3 6 0
Flagnel Sizing—Plain-72 Kenion	3 8 0
Flagnel Sizing—Twill-72 Kenion	3 10 0
Bandings—card-rim—scroll	0 12 6

Bandings—Tubular No. 2s.	1 8 0
Bandings—Tubular No. 3s.	1 6 0
Bandings Spindle 3 ply.	1 0 0
Rope Lambeth 1 1/2 & 1 3/4	1 6 0
Pickers—No. 4	55 0 0
Picking Nands hairy	2 4 0
Picking Sticks	5 0 0
Bobbins—Shubbings Jap.	31 0 0
Bobbins—Rovings Jap.	21 0 0
Bobbins—Conical-5" Jap.	5 8 0
Bobbins—Ring-5" Jap.	6 8 0
Bobbins—Ring-6" Jap.	7 8 0
Bobbins—Wet-5 3/8" Jap.	5 8 0
Bobbins—Wet-6" Jap.	6 8 0
Bobbins—Slub Skwers	11 8 0
Bobbins—Rovings Skwers	9 8 0
Fillets—Emery	0 2 6
Fillets—Cylinder-Doffer	0 10 6

KARACHI SHARE MARKET.

We have received the following weekly share market report from Messrs. Gulab and Co. Karachi dated 8th inst:—

We have to report a quiet market in Railway Shares, the turnover being negligible.

Name of the Company	Paid up	Present
Sind Lights	100-0-0	138-0-0
Sind Lighterage	150-0-0	135-0-0
Upper Sinds	100-0-0	90-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	100-0-0	90-0-0
ELECTRICS.		
Karachi Electric	100-0-0	125-0-0
Hyderabad Electric	100-0-0	120-0-0
DEBENTURES.		
6 per cent Karachi	100-0-0	110-12-0
Port Trust	100-0-0	110-12-0
FLLOUR MILLS.		
Karachi Flour Mills	80-0-0	125-0-0
India Flour Mills	60-0-0	113-0-0
Century Flour Mills	100-0-0	100-0-0

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 11.
Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest Prices.
Bukit Darah Rubber	13
Cavunul Rub. and Tea	11
Ceylon Planters	30
Ceylon Rubber	35-8
Clunes Estates	22
Cochin Rubber	35
Pila Tea	155
Estates Co. of Uva	29
Fairlawn Estate	33
Procester Estates	43
Hathawe Rubber	11
Honiton Rubber	6
Horawala Rubber	40
Indo-Malay Estates	18
Jambulanda T. and Rub.	10
Jehong Rubber	16
Kalutara Company	29
Kalutara Rubber	22
Kelani Valley Rub.	30
Langata River	18
Lanka Rubber	47
Lansdowne Rubber	170
Maha Uva Estates	50
Matale Valley Rub.	28
Meall Mor Estates	21
Mirishena Rubber	38
Naragoda Rubber	30
Néuchatel Estates	33
North-Western Rub.	20
Pelmadulla T. and Rub.	21
Rubber Growers'	30
Saffragam T. and Rub.	182
Talgaswella Tea	55
Torrington Tea	21-8
Udabage Tea	50
Udappala Rubber	24
Ullswater Rubber	8
Vogan Tea	38
Remarks:—Market—Steady.	
Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 0.45 1-2	

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 11.
Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest
-----------------	--------

Name of Company.	Prices
Andhra Valley (7 1/2 per cent. 1933 Notes)	101-0-0
Assam Bengal Railway Ord.	92-0-0
Stock	92-0-0
Australian 5 per cent. Loan (1935-45)	100-0-0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	10-13-9
Caleutta Tramways (Ord.)	1-1-0
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	21-0-0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	7-1-0
French 5 per cent. Rentes	18-10-0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	132-0-0
India 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Stock	72-0-0
India 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan (1950-55)	93-0-0
India 3 per cent. Sterling Stock	62-0-0
National Bank of India Ltd.	52-10-0
Nitrate Railway (Ord.)	8-7-6
P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	9-10-0
Shahdara Saharanpur R. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent. Debs.	82-0-0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	204-0-0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 per cent. Pref. Stock)	92-0-0
Tata Power (7 1/2 per cent. 'B' Debs 1934-48)	100-0-0
War Loan 5 per cent. (1929-47)	101-0-0
Remarks:—Market—Firm.	

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Description.	Spot	Prices.
	10-5-28.	3-5-28.
Bengals, F. G.	330	320
S/Punjab F. G.	328	318
Rajputana F. G.	330	320
Broach F. G.	407	400
Saw-Gd. Dharwar F. G.	413	403
P/American F. G.	416	406
Kadi/Virangam F. G.	400	390
Dholeras F. G.	398	388
Kalagin F. G.	398	390
Kutch F. G.	410	397

Description.	Spot	Prices.
	10-5-28.	3-5-28.
Surat F. G.	465	452
Rajpipla F. G.	465	452
Narsari F. G.	485	472
Oomra F.	371	357
C. P. No. 1, Fine	396	382
C. P. No. 2, Fine	383	369
Khandesh F. G.	348	337
Muttia F. G.	398	397
Southern Gd.	394	388
Compta Gd.	416	408

Hedge Contract	Futures.	Settlement
	10-5-28.	3-5-28.
Bengals, May	330	320
July	336	327
Dec/Jan. '29	341	336
Broach, April/May	398	388
July/Aug.	403	397
April/May '29	410	409
Oomra, F., May	365	353
July	367	359
Dec/Jan. '29	377	379

Receipts for week ending 10th May.	Bales.	Bales.
	1928.	1927.
Bengals	2036	1944
Oomras	32453	3134
Dholeras	16938	5641
Broach	24806	20573
Southern	21487	9176
Persians	.....	.....
Americans	24385	21179
Egyptians	.....	336
E. Africans	831	3827
Other Sorts	.....	.....
Total	122886	71840
Exports for week ending 10th May.	Bales.	Bales.
	1928.	1927.
United Kingdom	2941	29692
Continent	12860	21450
China	.....	.....
Japan	.....	.....
Coast Ports	400	66738
Total	.....	.....

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.	Europe	China, Japan and Coast Ports
	1020	36394
	.....	36414

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 10th May.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1925-26.
	2496621	2496621	2882701
1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22
3105500	3004203	.....	.....
Exports from 1st Sept. to 10th May.	1927-28.	1926-27.	1925-26.
61626	6868	.....	.....
United Kingdom	496865	254802	.....
Continent	.....	.....	.....

China	162825	160912
Japan	728552	1082780
Coast Ports	20402	16805
U. S. A.	2825	726
Total	1471395	1472893

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1927 to 10th May 1928	57196
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1927 to 10th May 1928	485950
Same period last year	672570
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 10th May 1928	1205797
Same time last year	672735

Adjusted.	Bales.
INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.	.....
American Cotton Imports.	.....

Purchases of American cotton to arrive in India, 1st Sept. '27 to 31st Aug. '28, excluding 900 bales since cancelled	61297
American cotton arrive in India 1st Sept. '27 to 10th May '28	35764
American cotton at sea for India	31,272

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 4th May 1928.

LIABILITIES.	
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,12,50,000
Public Deposits	5,26,89,000
Other Deposits	71,82,25,000
Loans against securities per contra	.....

ASSETS.	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	9,00,00,000
Contingent Liabilities	.....
Sundries	1,26,80,000
Rupees	98,10,94,000
The above balances sheet includes:—	.....
Deposits in London	1,02,04,800
Advances in London	£ 982,200
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 145,800
Percentage 9.75	.....
Bank Rate 7 p. c.	.....

ASSETS.	
Government Securities	21,97,80,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	2,22,28,000
Loans	15,29,42,000
Cash Credits	31,06,55,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	14,82,43,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	49,49,000
Bullion	2,81,98,000
Dead Stock	.....
Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	68,55,000
Sundries	19,89,000
Balances with other Banks	89,58,39,000
Cash	8,52,55,000
Rupees	98,10,94,000

LIABILITIES.	
Decrease.	Rs.
Public Deposits	1,60,23,000
Other Deposits	17,81,000
ASSETS.	Rs.
Bank's Investments	49,08,000
Loans	83,68,000
Cash Credits	15,74,000
Decrease.	.....
Bills Discounted & Purchased	4,78,000
Cash	1,30,11,000
Percentage 9.75.	.....
Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, 4th May, 1928.	.....

THE WEATHER

DEPRESSION IN THE BAY

POONA, May 13.
Yesterday's depression at the head of the Bay of Bengal, Assam and Burma, with locally heavy falls on the Arakan Coast and is now disappearing over Assam. The western disturbance has become unimportant. The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one inch, Mergui one-fourth, Tavoy, Rangoon, Diamond Island Tongoo half, Kyakpyu four, Akyab three, Yamethin one-fourth, Monywa and Bhamo a half, Myittha and Sibsagar one-fourth, Gauhati one, Silachar one and a half, Shillong one, Cox Bazar a half, Chittagong two, Narayanganj and Jalpaiguri one and Trivandrum one-fourth.
Forecast:—Extension in Bengal.—A.P.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 12.	Per cent.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-1/8
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2
Bank Bills, 3 months	3-31/32
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-3/32
Fine Trade Bills, 3 month	4-3/4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 12.	
T. T. Berlin on London	20.40-5/8
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.08-5/8
T. T. Brussels on London	34.95
T. T. Madrid on London	29.02
T. T. Berne on London	25.33
T. T. Paris on London	124.02
T. T. London on Prague	164.75

LONDON BULLION MARKET.

In the weekly bullion Letter dated 25th ultimo, Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co. state as under:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £157,388,155 on the 18th inst. (as compared with £156,601,215 on the previous Wednesday), an increase of £3,481,840 since the 29th April 1925—when an effective gold standard was resumed.

About £500,000 Russian gold was offered in the open market on Monday, and of this amount about £80,000 was bought for India and the Trade, the balance eventually being secured by the Bank of England.

Of the £50,000 South African gold arrival this week, £35,000 was sold to India and the Trade.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced:—

	Received.	Withdrawn.
£	£	£
April 19th	132,000	5,000
" 20th	128,000	.....
" 21st	1,084,000	.....
" 23rd	221,000	.....
" 24th	110,000	6,000
" 25th	108,000	5,000

The above figures show a net influx of £1,777,000 during the week under review. The receipt on the 21st instant consisted of £1,000,000 sovereigns released from set-aside account South Africa and £94,000 sovereigns from South America. The receipts on the other days consisted of gold from Russia. The £16,000 sovereigns withdrawn were destined as follows:—France £9,000, Egypt £5,000 and India £5,000.

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of March last are detailed below:—

	Imports	Exports
£	£	£
Russia (U. S. S. R.)	18,650	.....
Austria	.....	55,800
Germany	1,420	100,640
Netherlands	6,970	4,466
France	1,452	15,426,782
Switzerland	.....	127,700
Egypt	.....	79,470
West Africa	47,630	986
Java and other Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas	.....	2,123
United States of America	2,314	.....
Central America and West Indies	1,841	.....
Various South American countries	2,960	.....
Rhodesia	117,256	.....
Transvaal	1,088,394	.....
British India	.....	288,547
Straits Settlements	.....	56,201
Australia	694	.....
Other countries	2,630	9,532</

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL
COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 12.	
July	21.05-28
October	21.01-30
December	20.88-34
January	20.80-30
March	20.78-35
Middling Spot	21.85-20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 12.	
May	20.88-22
July	20.83-25
Middling Spot	20.93-30

NEW YORK COTTON-DAILY
STATISTICS.

New York, May 12.	
Bales.	
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	17,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 12.	
Opening. Closing.	
May	11.30 11.29+09
June	11.26 11.25+10
July	11.27 11.24+10
August	11.20 11.20+11
September	11.17 11.17+11
October	11.14 11.12+10
November	11.04 11.04+09
December	11.04 11.04+09
January	11.07 11.04+09
February	11.03 11.03+09
March	11.04 11.04+10
April	11.03 11.03+10
May	11.03 11.03+09
Middling Spot	11.74+12

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 12.	
Bales.	
Sales at Liverpool	3,900
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 12.	
In English.	
Scinde, Fully Good	8.55+10
" Fine	8.80+10
" Superfine	9.05+10
Bengal, Good	8.39+10
" Fully Good	8.55+10
" Fine	8.80+10
Oomra, Good	8.85+10
" Fully Good	9.15+10
" Fine	9.45+10
Broach, Fully Good	9.65+10
" Fine	9.90+10
" Superfine	10.15+10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 12.	
May	20.77+07
June	20.81+07
July	20.95+07
August	20.94+07
September	20.94+07
October	21.32+07
November	21.27+07
December	21.27+07
January	21.20+07
February	21.20+07
March	21.20+07
April	21.20+07
May	21.20+07
Sakellaris, E.G.F., Spot	21.30-

WHEAT-LONDON MARKET.

London, May 12.	
Resaziro Santa Fe, per 63 lb.	52/9
Cargoes, Shipment, Sellers, May	52/9
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes, Shipment, Sellers, May	53/0
Wheat, South Australian, Shipment, Sellers, May-June	55/6
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Shipment, Sellers, May-June	54/9

JAVA SUGAR-LONDON MARKET.

London, May 12.	
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.	
C. and F. Calcutta, July-Sept., per cwt.	14/0
Oct.-Dec., per cwt.	14/1-1/2
C. and F. Bombay, July-Sept., per cwt.	14/0-1/2
C. and F. Karachi, July-Sept., per cwt.	14/1-1/4

To Mill Owners, Agents
and Managers.

The Reed is a very important member for the production of High-grade Class Cloth, and in these days of keen competition the durability of the Reed in regular weaving, is a deciding factor in your selection of Reeds required.

Therefore, you must have a "Presto" Reed which weaves even cloth, less shuttle wear, and are more durable than any others, and above all are supplied at Present Market Prices, ruling in India, by all Mill-Stores Merchants of repute.

Every Reed is labelled "Presto" Brand as a guarantee of quality and made only by T. JONES & CO., LTD. Preston, England. Established 1907. The largest makers to India for many years. For QUICK DELIVERIES, indent through your own importers.

"NO USE DEPENDING
ON GOVT."

MOULVI RAFIUDEEN'S COMPLAINT

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

HUBLI, May 12.

The first Karnatik Muslim Conference began its sessions at Hubli at noon. Moulvi Rafiudeen Ahmad, President opened the proceedings with Kuranic invocations followed by welcome songs. Mr. Pathan, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates and gave the history of Moslem education and the genesis of the Conference. He thanked non-Moslem communities especially Messrs. Rodda and Joshi and others for their help in raising funds for the Urdu Anglo-Vernacular school of Hubli. The President then took chair after his formal election proposed by Sirdar Mahabubali Khan and Mr. Rodda. The President who is a Bar-at-Law, was tutor to the Queen Victoria and was for 15 years in England began his Urdu speech.

Mahomedans and Brahmins, he said, were foremost in education in 1824 in Karnatak, Muslims ruled 300 years here but to-day they were backward. Government had persistently neglected Muslim education and supported English and Marathi education as evidenced by the despatches of Elphinstone and Candy, till 1870 there were few Mahomedan graduates. Lord Northbrook was more liberal, but on the whole very tardy and there was only an unwilling recognition of Muslim claims. Reforms too had not done anything significant for Muslim education. Self-help alone was useful. Every individual must help. There was no use depending upon Government, education was the panacea for all evils and if caste-war, class-war, and communal war were to be abolished every community must be educated and all communities must help each other. The President hoped the Conference would pass resolutions and act on them and not keep them as paper resolutions.

He then read the summary of his speech in English.

S S "MACEDONIA"

The following is the list of passengers by the P. and O. s.s. "Macedonia," which left London on 27th April and Marseilles on 4th instant and which is bound for Bombay, (passengers marked * join at Marseilles):—

Lieut. L. J. L. Addison, Mr. D. W. Anderson, Mrs. J. Addison and infant, Mr. R. Bell, Major G. N. Backland, Mr. J. Butler, Major E. C. Brown, Mr. H. M. F. Barrett, Mr. Braganca, Mr. G. H. Cobb, Mr. Roy * Crofton, Mr. H. Clark, Mrs. Glover, Mr. T. H. Grinstead, Capt. J. F. Howitt, Miss K. J. Ingledew, Mr. H. Beaufort Jones, Mr. Kamman, Mr. R. A. Leembruggen, Mrs. Leembruggen, Capt. E. C. La. Patowell, Dr. A. Mitchell, Mrs. M. Mitchell, Mr. W. B. Monson, Miss B. Z. Mansfield, Mr. A. M. * Madan and infant, Miss * Madan, Mr. C. T. * Pines, Mr. G. M. Preedy, Mr. J. A. * Robertson, Major E. M. * Skinner, Col. E. P. * Sewell, Mr. M. * Senda, Capt. H. M. * Tullock, Mrs. J. H. * Tasker, Mr. J. Tomlinson, Mr. M. P. * Varcoe, Mr. G. W. A. Wylie, Mrs. Wylie and infant, Mr. G. W. Wheeler.

S S "RAZMAK"

The following is the list of passengers by the P. and O. s.s. "Razmak," which left Marseilles on 27th April, 1928, for Bombay. Passengers marked * join at Port Said:—

Port Said:—Dr. S. V. P. Pill. Aden:—Mr. D. J. Bethell, Mrs. Bethell. Bombay:—Mr. Antao, Lieut. R. O. Byrne, Mr. * Brenner, Mr. P. R. Bunker, Mr. Bandwin, Lt.-Col. D. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. M. N. Crawford, Capt. H. B. Davies, Mr. C. W. Duen, Mr. R. A. Dey, Major P. C. R. Dodd, Mrs. E. L. W. Fox, Mr. J. C. Gilbert, Capt. W. H. Green, Mrs. Green, Mr. S. Holmes Johnson, Mr. Jasawant Singh, Lieut. R. A. MacGeorge, Mrs. R. G. McGregor, Miss L. McGregor, Mrs. G. F. Morris, Capt. D. Norris-Hill, Mr. E. R. Norris, Mrs. C. H. Pratt, Lt.-Col. B. C. Benton, DSO, Mr. W. Pearce, Mrs. S. C. Radcliffe-Smith, Mr. D. Ritchie, Rev. J. * Reid, Miss M. H. Smith, Mr. G. W. Sach, Dr. (Miss) E. G. Stuart, Mrs. E. M. Watt, Capt. G. F. Yarde, Mrs. Yarde.

COFFEE-NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 12.	
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality), Spot	15-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 12.	
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Rubber, lb. Spot, Sellers	9 1/8d.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 12.	
Cottonseed, Bombay, Shipment, Sellers, May-June	20-9
Castorseed, Bombay, Shipment, Sellers, May-June	20-8-0
Rapeseed, India, ton, Shipment, Paid, May-June	219-12-6

LINSERD.

London, May 12.	
Linsed, Calcutta, ton, Shipment, Sellers, May-June	218-5-0
Linsed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton, Shipment, to Continent, Paid, May	216-5-6
Linsed, Bombay, Shipment, Sellers, May-June	218-15-0

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL WAR
GREAT OIL TERMINAL BUILDING
IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW, April 8.

An interesting sidelight on the Anglo-American oil war is given by an American industrialist, Stephen Brooks, President of the Brooks Engineering Corporation of Los Angeles, returning on oil heads equipment, who has just returned from a two months' tour of the Caucasian fields. Mr. Brooks was particularly impressed by the new field of the "Grozny," as the Grozny Oil Trust is called here, which he said was now producing 100,000 barrels a day of high-quality oil.

Under the efficient management of M. Oparin and M. Akerman, both of whom spent a considerable period in the United States, studying the latest American methods, the Grozny field is exploited in model fashion, with wells so spaced as to give the maximum results at lowest cost. All this post-revolution development is on former Crown land.

The chief feature of the Grozny project is a new six-inch pipe line to pump crude oil 350 kilometers to the port of Tanpse, where work is in progress which by the end of the year will make it, in Mr. Brooks's opinion, the finest refinery and export terminal in the world. One-third of the pipe line already has been laid under the supervision of an American expert, J. I. Allen, of Los Angeles, who spent the winter training 130 Russian engineers to complete the welding of the rest of the pipe already strung across country as soon as the weather permits.

The refinery building at Tanpse will have a daily output of 40,000 barrels and the terminal will be able to load tankers from each unit at the rate of 10,000 barrels hourly.

The winding river is being straightened down a mile long valley and solid stone houses to accommodate 240 families are already scattered artistically over the hillside. Concrete roads are building and the foundation of the refinery, which will be accompanied by a complete machine plant, foundry, storage tanks, etc., has been laid.

"During ten months since the work began," said Mr. Brooks, "the rate of progress and the scope and disposition of the plant compare more than favorably with anything I have seen in America."

It is worth while to recall that only the Teapot Dome scandal prevented Sinclair after his visit to Moscow with Senator Fall, Masen Day and Archie Roosevelt in the summer of 1923 from getting control of this section of the Grozny field in return for a lot of \$250,000,000 spread out over a long period, which the Groznets are now carrying on unaided. Mr. Day stayed in Moscow after Sinclair's departure and actually signed in October a preliminary agreement to that effect.

Later, both the Standard and Shell, according to the writer's information, tried to make a similar deal, but the Soviet by this time had realized the value of Grozny and declined their proposals. Mr. Brooks found less rapid progress at Baku, but here, too, a new pipe line for crude oil is being built to the Port of Batoum, doubling the present six-inch line, which only pumps kerosene.

Mr. Brooks is accompanied by his wife, and the couple found Caucasian travel at the end of winter somewhat hazardous. Between Baku and Tiflis the train was stalled twenty-one hours in snowdrifts and on arrival at Batoum they found the city buried in the worst blizzard in thirty years. Wreath-foot snowdrifts blocked the streets, and the roof of a leading department store collapsed under its weight of snow, killing a dozen people. "New York Times."

LADIES SEWING AND CUTTING CLASS

The Mahila Mandai which is a Women's branch of the Social Service League, Bombay conducts Sewing and Cutting Classes for women at the Working Men's Institute, Parel and these classes are daily held in the afternoon and are open to ladies of all classes.

A syllabus has been drawn up and instructions in Sewing and Cutting are imparted according to the syllabus. Recently the students in the different classes were examined both in theoretical and practical work and the following were declared successful:—

Senior Class (One year and six months training):—1. Miss Pushpavati Vandekar, 2. Miss Mozalbai Aptekar, 3. Miss Shantabai Vandekar, 4. Miss Hirabai Walavalkar, 5. Miss Gangubai Dhavade, 6. Miss Easterbai Jacob, 7. Miss Gulabai Hajare.

Junior Class (Six months' training):—1. Miss Elizabeth Ezikeli, 2. Mrs. Kamalabai Kulkarni, 3. Mrs. Saraswatibai, Dhurandhar, 4. Mrs. Savitribai Date, 5. Mrs. Tarabai Desai, 6. Miss Eliza Eliza, 7. Miss Putalabai Shringarpure, 8. Miss Salubai Desai, 9. Mrs. Serabai Talkar, 10. Miss Indumati Khedekar, 11. Miss Hira Veranekar, 12. Mrs. Anandibai Chawolkar.

Senior Class (Six months' training):—1. Miss Elizabeth Jofat, 2. Mrs. Solomon, 3. Miss Vijaya Dabholkar, 4. Miss Malatibai Wagale, 5. Mrs. Abilyabai Redkar, 6. Mrs. Luxmibai Muzumdar, 7. Mrs. Kantabehn Desai, 8. Miss Lila Nurkar, 9. Mrs. Indirabai Pradhan, 10. Mrs. Savitabehn Desai, 11. Mrs. Drawpadibai Harulkar, 12. Miss Shamabai Majgaonkar, 13. Mrs. Krishnabai Lele, 14. Mrs. Flora Daniel, 15. Miss Banubai Vasta, 16. Mrs. Saraswatibai Gharpure, 17. Miss Godavaribai Pai, 18. Mrs. Tarabai Mule, 19. Mrs. Ladubai Desai, 20. Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh, 21. Miss Balabai Mhatre, 22. Mrs. Hirabai Pandit, 23. Mrs. Sitabai Rele.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

L. L. B. FINAL EXAM. RESULTS

The list of candidates who have passed the L.L.B. (Final) Examination of the Benares Hindu University, held in the month of March last is as under:—

Achyuta Nand Misra, Adityanarain Singh, Akadhari Suran Roy, Ambika Prasad Pandeya, Amritadevi Bhattacharya, Bachan Lal, Baleshwar Nath, Bashist Narayan Roy, Bechan Rama Gupta, Bhagwati Din Tewari Binla Dutt Ram, Bindabassi Prasad, Bishwanath Prasad Mishra, Bisheshwar Dayal Sinha, Chandradhar Issar, Chaturbhuj Sahay Srivastab, Chhededi Lal Srivastava, Dashrath Singh, Deva Nandan Shukla, Ganga Prasad Pandey, Ganpat Rai, Gaya Prasad Shukla Girivhar Nara-

GLEANINGS FROM URDU
PAPERS

A NATIONAL BANK IN PERSIA.

"As-Siyasat" (Cairo) states that Dr. Wilhelm, a German expert of finances, has prepared a special programme with a view to establishing a national bank in Persia. Dr. Wilhelm who had been recently to Teheran, has returned to Berlin where he will consult other experts and will also make arrangements for securing the services of some able Germans. ("Hamdard.")

Commenting on the Anglo-Egyptian relations, "Hamdard" remarks:—Such is the whole truth about Egypt's so-called independence and such is the essence of Britain's promises to Egypt. All the promises of British statesmen were simply hollow. Britain needs the Suez Canal in order to keep India in her possession and for this purpose she wants to maintain her domination over Egypt. How heart-rending this fact is that the slavery of India is responsible for the slavery of so many other countries of Asia! But we Indians have not yet fully awakened to the realities of the situation.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY.

In the course of a lengthy article headed "Dr. Ziauddin and the Muslim University," Maulana Shaikat Ali writes in "Hamdard" as follows:—In conclusion I shall commend this suggestion to the Muslim University authorities that Sayyed Ross Masud, the grand-son of the late Sir Sayyed, the founder of the M. A. O. College, should be given an opportunity to improve the affairs of the University.

Sayed Ross Masud does not belong to our party. But we expect a great deal from him and perhaps he will, by his devotion, family traditions, magnanimity and other personal qualities, succeed in winning the sympathies not only of the Old Boys but of the Muslims in general. This is my conjecture and, God willing, will come true. If, according to my suggestion, the authorities of the Muslim University and the Muslims in general, will unanimously instal Sayyed Ross Masud on the "gadi" of his grand-father, then it is quite probable that he will be quite willing to devote his whole life to the service of this institution. Sayyed Ross Masud is the son of a great father, and the grand-son of a great grand-father. He has been to Japan and Europe and is thinking of going to these countries once again so that he may graft in Aligarh whatever new experiences he will gather there and thereby make the University grow into a powerful and shady tree with its branches spreading over the whole of the Islamic world as well as a source of Islamic light and culture.

"Al-Mujtama" (Cairo) states:—A well-known citizen and merchant of Aden, Sayyed Ahmad bin Taha As-Saifi, breathed his last recently. The deceased was the brother of the mutji of the town. This whole city went into mourning in honour of the deceased. Some 50,000 persons, including the Sultan of Lahaj, accompanied the funeral ("Hamdard").

"Al Ahran" (Cairo) learns that Ghazi Mustafa Kama! Pasha has sent a message of sympathy to the surviving inhabitants of those six villages which were recently affected by the earthquake. ("Hamdard.")

EGYPTIAN AND BRITAIN.

"Kaukab-ush-Sharq" (Cairo) comments on the Anglo-Egyptian relations in these terms:—It is Britain is desirous of securing Egypt's co-operation, then she should, in the words of the Egyptian leaders, first secure that kind of co-operation which exists between friends and not that one which ought to exist between master and slave. This is the only way by which mutual understanding and friendship can be maintained. There is no other way to win Egypt's co-operation and friendship. It is the birth-right of Egypt to enjoy her freedom and not to depend on England for her existence. If Britain wants that she should be honoured in the estimation of the nations of the world then she should, first of all, fulfil those promises which she had given to Egypt. Similarly if Britain desires that the East should behave friendly towards her, then she should return to Egypt what she has taken from her by force. Britain should fully realise that Egypt can never be a slave. Egypt is the heart of the East, and if Egypt is full of bitter feelings against Britain, the whole of the East will be influenced thereby, resulting in eventualities about which it is not difficult to predict. It is high time that the Imperialistic eyes should see what the present times demand. ("Hamdard.")

Hamida Bannu, a daughter of Maulana Muhammad Ali was married to Mr. Majid Ali, Electrical Engineer on the 6th instant. About 300 prominent men both Hindu and Muslim were present on the occasion. The nikah ceremony was performed by Maulavi Kifayatullah. All the ceremonies were performed in as simple a manner as possible. At the end of the function substantial donations to the Jamia Milia, the Khazafat Committee and the Jamiat-ul-Uluma were announced. ("Hamdard.")

Amritsar shooting in 1919 and also gives side by side the details of the Amritsar incident.

In the labour circles, the news has created a grave impression.

M. A. EXAMINATION

ECONOMICS.

The list of candidates who have passed the M.A. Examination in Economics held in the month of March last is as under:—

Bechoo Misra, Biswanath Singh, Cherukupatty Sitaram Sastry, Prabhu Narayan Gaur, Achyut Sitaram Patwardhan, Kesh Kuamari Shargha.

M SC EXAMINATION

The list of candidates who have passed the M.Sc. Examination in Chemistry held in the month of March last is as under:—

Kashinath Abaji Joshi, Lakshman Singh Bhatia Pathan Madhathil Bhaskara Panicker Pandurangi Gopala Rao, Shiam Kishor Sharma, Subramanyam Akella, Gorhey Vishwanath Vinayak Rao.

BAMANGACHEE SHOOTING

AMRITSAR TRAGEDY RECALLED

"Forward" publishes the following Special Cable:—

Considerable prominence is given in certain sections of the English press on Mr. Dutt's report and strictures on the Bamangachee shooting incident.

Under headings, "Shot down Indian Rioters," "Magistrate's Amritsar Allegation," "Censure of British Officer," etc., the "Daily Mail" publishes the news in its main page. It says:—The allegations strikingly recall the charges levelled at General Dyer as a result of

WHAT THE SHOOTING
IS ABOUTSIDELIGHT ON CHICAGO
ELECTION

PROHIBITION AND POLITICS

The American "Outlook" writes:—

Machine guns, shatter, bombs burst in the air—and around the homes of judges and United States Senators—as Republican primary day draws near in Chicago. And, one is tempted to ask, what of it? Big Bill Thompson promised a wide-open city if he were elected; and he has kept his word. The present racket is only a little louder than the three-year warfare that has resulted in the death of 32 policemen and 143 gangsters; it is merely the intensification of fire that precedes the successful assault.

And success at the polls in Chicago is not an empty word. The second city in the United States has an annual budget of about \$1,350,000,000. A fancy figure, but not more tempting than the profits of protection. Since prohibition, it has been estimated by a New York "World" correspondent, Chicago's 7,000 saloons have become 15,000 beer flats and speak-easies. They must pay for protection. So must be the uncountable gambling joints and houses of prostitution. If they do not, a euphemistic fate awaits them. They are "taken for a ride." It is a last ride, but not the kind that Browning wrote about.

Politics is not for the tender-minded in Chicago.

And the good citizens of the city? They are praying for divine aid. So far they have not been answered, and now they are broadcasting their plight and asking us all to go down on our knees for them.

Well, first we should like to see a sample Chicago prayer. It is not easy to phrase a prayer that does not ask God to do what we should do ourselves. We have not seen one of Big Bill's new American histories, but the old ones taught us that the breed of pioneers took their rifles to prayer-meeting.

PEACE MOVE STARTS IN
EASTERN EUROPETURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER CONFERS
WITH GREEK COLLEAGUE AND
ITALIAN PREMIER

Athens, April 8.—The beginning of a systematic policy of treaties for insuring peace in Eastern Europe was announced here to-day by M. Michalakopoulos, Foreign Minister of Greece.

He returned yesterday from Geneva, where he had conversations with Tewfik Rashedi Pasha, Turkish Foreign Minister which will be continued at Ankara.

M. Michalakopoulos said that the first step in the policy was the Greco-Rumanian compact for conciliation, a treaty which has been welcomed by Yugoslavia.

The Greek Minister also recently returned from Milan, where he met Premier Mussolini. Of this journey he said:

"My conversation with Mussolini proved that Greek relations with Italy are absolutely friendly."

Constantinople, April 8.—The Turkish press comments favourably on the recent conversations at Milan between Premier Mussolini of Italy and Tewfik Rashedi Pasha, the Turkish Foreign Minister, which are described as preparing the ground for a Turkish-Italian agreement.

In well-informed quarters it is believed the conversations were to agree upon a basis for a compact of non-aggression between the two countries and that negotiations will be continued from Ankara after the Turkish Foreign Minister's return. "New York Times."

ARAB SALESMEN

EXCEL AMERICAN HIGH-PRESSURE
MEN

American salesmen who readily overcome sales resistance in the Limited States would find an ungrudging resistance in the Far East, according to T. W. Henderson, assistant general manager of the General Motors Export Division, who recently returned from a trip around the world.

The sale of automobiles in Tokio is hindered because of certain official and unofficial prohibitions on color. Mr. Henderson said. Cars cannot be trimmed in red because of Bolshevism. Yellow must be avoided because it signifies mourning, and maroon is the color of the imperial household.

In the Dutch East Indies, Mr. Henderson observed that the rickshaw has proved a serious resistance to the sale of motor vehicles. In Singapore, he said, the rickshaws make better speed than the taxicabs because of traffic. Even tradition is a great sales barrier, he said.

Mr. Henderson said the most effective salesmanship encountered during his trip was in Alexandria among the Arab street merchants. They he said, are super-salesmen and actually exceed in persuasion the so-called high-pressure salesmen of America. "New York Times."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT

MONDAY, May 14.

Municipal Corporation. 3-40 p.m.

DOMESTIC ANNOUNCEMENT

OBITUARY.

Dr. A. K. Contractor, M.D. (London), M.R.C.P., D.T.M., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacology, Grant Medical College and Honorary Physician to the Sir J. J. Hospital, died, Saturday morning. The "Uthman" ceremony takes place to-day at 3 p.m. (B. T.) at "Temple View", Hughes Road.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Clan Line s.s. "Maegillivray" left Liverpool in the afternoon of the 11th instant.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

We have received from the Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited, 407, McGill Street, Montreal, Canada, a beautiful wall calendar (from May to December 1928).

ADDRESS TO BOMBAY YOUTHS.

Mr. N. Sri Ram of Adyar, Madras will address the YOUTH of Bombay on Wednesday (16th instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the hall of the Blavatsky Lodge, 77, Apollo Street, Fort.

ROHIDAS MOCHI SCHOOL, AMRAOTI.

A free industrial school of the above name will be opened at Amraoti from the 15th prox. (June). The course extends over two academic years and is open to all. All kinds of reliable leather articles will be supplied to the public at reasonable rates.

AYURVEDIC & UNANI TIBBI COLLEGE.

6,268 patients were treated in the Tibbi College Hospital, Delhi, as detailed below during the month of April 1928:-

Departments.	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
Unani	340	1,707	2,047
Vedic	324	1,582	1,906
Surgical	491	1,822	2,315

1,155 5,113 6,268

Operations—Major 11 and minor 40.

KARNATAK UNIFICATION CONFERENCE.

The Provisional Committee of the Karnataka Unification Conference met here yesterday and decided to hold the Conference here on 28th instant, Bikan Bahadur S. K. Roida, C.I.E., has been appointed Chairman of the Reception Committee. It was also resolved to approach Mr. A. Ranganath Mudar to accept the presidency.

G. S. B. FOREIGN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Managing Committee of the Goud Saraswat Brahman Foreign Education Society is prepared to send a capable student of the Goud Saraswat Brahman community to a foreign country for higher education. Intending students are requested to obtain printed forms of application from the Hon. Secretaries at Mantri Building, (opp. Victoria Mills), Gamdevi, Bombay, and to apply before 30th June 1928.

BAND AT PARSİ COLONY, DADAE.

The 1st Band of Jackson Orchestra Associations' Brass Band will play the following programme of music to-day (Sunday), at Parsi Colony Dadar Bandstand, at 6 p.m. (S. T.):-

1 Entry of the Gladiators, March of Triumph, Julius Fick; 2 The Secret, Intermezzi Pizz, Leonard Gautier; 3 Dinorah, Selection; 4 Serenata, Serenade, Moritz Mozowski Op. 15; 5 Nevada, Valse, Horatio Nicholls; 6 The Little Toy Soldier, Whistling Caprice, George Rosey; 7 The Birth of Blues, From (George White's Scandals) Ray Henderson; 8 The Juggler, Two-steps, George Rosey.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF MAHARANA PRATAP.

The birthday anniversary of Maharana Pratap will be celebrated at Udaipur under the auspices of the Pratap Sabha, Udaipur on the 22nd and 23rd instant.

Visitors from outside who may wish to participate in this function are welcome. The organisers of the celebrations hope that similar celebrations will be organised at other places in honour of the illustrious hero.

Particulars regarding the programme can be had from Javan Singh Ranawat, Secretary Pratap Jayanti Organising Committee, Udaipur.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

The Executive Committee of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute cordially invites an essay from Avestan Scholars for the "Sarosh K. R. Cama Prize" of Rs. 500/- containing: "A lucid and thoroughly intelligible translation in English of the Khurda Avesta consisting of the prayers unmentioned, in due accordance with grammar and philology, with notes and comments wherever necessary. Ashem Vohu, Yatha ahv Vairyo, Kem

PARSI CHEMISTS HONOURED

Mr. Kekasos B. Mistry, Managing Director of Messrs. Martin and Harris, and his brother, Mr. Behram Mistry, representative of British Drug Houses, were entertained on Saturday last, in the Moolji Jetha cloth Market Hall, by their friends and admirers, on the eve of their departure for Europe, Mr. Chunilal Dayabhai presiding.

Mr. Purshotandas of Messrs. Hiralal Moolji and Mr. Amritlal Thacker at the outset, eulogised the unfailing courtesy of Messrs. Mistry brothers to all their constituent chemists and druggists, and hoped that the experience they would get from their sojourn in Europe, they would devote to further the interests of the Trade. Other speakers, including Mr. Sharma of the Popular Pharmacy and Mr. Kantilal Choonilal Dayabhai also praised the untiring efforts of Messrs. Mistry brothers to safeguard the interests of the trade.

Mr. Dayal of Messrs. Narotam Ghudhar said that Messrs. Mistry brothers are very popular in their market. They hand by their modesty and amiability won the confidence and love of all who had come in close contact with them. Their able guidance has always proved beneficial to the trade. They hoped that the Mistry Brothers, while in Europe, would work for the betterment of the interest of the trade.

Mr. Kekasos Mistry, thanking all for the great honour they had given to him said that he had only tried to do his duty. He appeared to all interested in the trade to set aside their differences and join in cordial relations, which would improve the state and status of the trade.

Mr. Behram Mistry also thanked all those present for the honour done to him and his elder brother, and promised to look after their interests while in Europe. He also promised to give them the benefit of the experience they would gain by their sojourn in England and Germany.

The chairman Mr. Chunilal Dayabhai, in conclusion, testified to the great popularity of the guests of the evening amongst them, and described their great difficulties in pleasing both the manufacturers and the traders, but assured his hearers that the Mistry Brothers, by their amiability, unfailing courtesy, and their eagerness to safeguard the interests of all who came in close contact with them had removed all those difficulties. The chairman appealed to all members of the trade to sink their differences of opinion and join in an organization, or association or syndicate to promote the welfare of the chemists and druggists of Bombay.

A silver rose bowl and a silver flower vase were then presented to Mr. Kekasos and Mr. Behram Mistry as a souvenir of this day's gathering, and after garlanding the guests of the evening and taking refreshments, the gathering dispersed.

na Mazda, Hormazd Khudae, Jas me avanghe Mazda, Sarosh Baj (upto Korte Mozd), Husham, Khurshid Niyash, Meher Niyash, Vispa Humata, Doa Nam Setayish, Namaskar of the four sides, Mah Niyash, Ardvi Sur Niyash, Atash Niyash, Havan Gah, Rapithvan Gah, Uzirin Gah, Aiwisruthrem Gah, Ushahin Gah, Patet, Hormazd Yasht, Haptan Yasht (large and small), Ardebehesht Yasht, Khurad Yasht, Sarosh Yasht Hadokht, Sarosh Yasht large (Yasna Ha LVII), Behram Yasht, Hom Yasht (large and small), Vanant Yasht."

The essay bearing only the non-deplume of the writer on the front page should reach the undersigned at the above address on or before the 31st instant. The Essayist must give his full name and post-office address in a sealed cover with the non-de-plume written on the outside.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-0 a.m.—European Gramophone Records.

11-30 a.m.—Indian Gramophone Records.

12-0 noon—Close Down.

AN EVENING CONCERT.

6-30 p.m.—Barrington Hooper—Tenor. Percy Heming—Baritone. The Royal Opera (Covent Garden) Orchestra. Orchestra. "Prædium", "Jarnefeldt". "Bereuse", "Jarnefeldt". Barrington Hooper. (a) The English Rose, "German"; (b) Phyllida, "Fisher". Percy Heming. (a) The Yeoman's Wedding Song; (b) On the of the Night, "Lidger". Orchestra. Pizzicato "Procession of Bacchus". From the "Sylvia" Ballet, "Delibes". (a) Prelude; (b) Valse Lente. Barrington Hooper. (a) Serenata, "Tosti"; (b) In Love, "Lohr". Percy Heming. (a) Nelson's Gone Asailing, "Lohr"; (b) All the Fun of the Fair, "Easthope Martin". Orchestra. Waltz "The Sleeping Beauty" "Tchaikowsky"; "Hungarian Dance No. 5", "Brahms".

7-30 p.m.—Interval.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

9-25 p.m.—Master Vasant—Vocal Music.

Laxmanrao Chawan—Sitar Solo.

11-0 p.m.—God save the King—Emperor.

Close Down.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received Sardar Gulam Jilani Bijlkhah of Waj at Government House Mahabeshwar on Saturday the 12th instant.

Athens.—The Cabinet has decided to stabilise drachma at 375 to the pound sterling by a legislative decree.—Reuter.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

WELLINGTON CINEMA

A real Gloria Swanson Masterpiece picture "Madame Sans-Gene", a sumptuous, glorious, Paramount super-production that comes to the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) to-night and this week, is a real screen event. The entire production was filmed in Paris with the hearty co-operation of the entire French Ministry. The result is that many buildings and articles of intense historical importance and interest appear as settings. You will here see in this mighty gigantic picture Gloria Swanson in the real bed in which Marie Antoinette once slept. You see action taking place in the very rooms where Napoleon Bonaparte lived and worked. Here see for the first time in films Napoleon's bed, the costumes in vogue at the time of the highest glory of Napoleon's Empire, the palaces and grounds of Fontainebleau, Malmaison, Compeigne, and never before have these scenes been shown on the screen. Here in "Madame Sans-Gene" Gloria Swanson plays the most celebrated French role of all times, a role packed with comedy, pep, fashion, love and steering adventure. "Madame Sans-Gene" unfolds, against a background of the romantic Paris of Napoleon's day, the tale of a young French laundress, who by her wit and beauty rises spectacularly to become a power behind the throne. The exhilarating scenes of Napoleon Bonaparte, asking her counsel about many affairs puzzling his wits, are so realistic that you will be delighted with them. Here's the picture Gloria Swanson made in France—the one everybody has been talking about. Napoleon Bonaparte, first as a poor struggling Lieutenant, unable to pay his laundry expenses—thereafter a mighty Emperor ruling over many nations—his personality is portrayed in this picture in a way by the celebrated French star Emile Drain which commands our admiration.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

During the coming week, Madan Theatres, Ltd., will present Monte Blue in the "Black Diamond Express" at the Royal Opera House, and those who have seen this screen star before will welcome another of the railway stories for which he has made a considerable name. In the present film the outstanding event is an attack by bandits upon an express train in which the passengers include a girl who has jilted the driver of the train, and her newly-made husband. The girl and the driver made one another's acquaintance when the girl raced the Black Diamond Express in her powerful motor car, and came to grief at a crossing. Love at first sight (it's never otherwise in a film), an engagement, its cancellation under dramatic circumstances, the girl's marriage to her former lover, the honeymoon express attacked by bandits, the bridegroom shot by one of the ruffians, a thrilling drive to safety in a detached railway coach and then—some more wedding bells! Monte Blue and his cameramen seem to have had a hectic time, and yet managed to compress it into seven reels. A Harold Lloyd comic and the Pathe Super Gazette complete the programme.

MUSICAL COMEDY AT EXCELSIOR

During the week-end the Coyne Musical Comedy Company will give its initial performances at the Excelsior Theatre, and the Company has done so well in South Africa that its success in Bombay is practically assured. Their leader, Fred Coyne, is already well-known in India, for he was one of the principals in the Bandman Company when the latter was in the heyday of its fame, and it may be safely anticipated that the fare to be provided by his own Company will be of that bright and snappy type which appeals to the palates of those who are unfortunate enough to be "confined to barracks" during the hot weather. The Company opens with an amusing two-act musical comedy known as "The Black Cat" in which, we are told, those who arrive after the rise of the curtain will miss some of the best numbers. This will be succeeded on Tuesday by a dancing revue, "Keep Moving", and on Friday by an irresponsible revue (whatever that may be) which carries the title of "Blue Birds." There will be the usual Sunday matinee, and after-dinner performances during the remainder of the week. When the Coyne Company is not playing, there will be a cinema programme in which the principal film will be "Broadway Gold", with Klaine Hammerstein featuring in her first independent production.

EMPRESS AND EDWARD.

The success of "A Thief in Paradise" at the Excelsior during the past week has led to its transfer to the Empress Cinema, where there will be five shows on Saturday and Sunday, and three on each of the remaining days of the week. A Larry Semon comic also finds a place in the programme. Charlie Chaplin will be seen in a two-reeler at the Edward Theatre, where the principal film will be "White Fang", a six-reel drama with Strongheart in the leading role. At this theatre there will be a performance at ten o'clock

on Sunday morning, a hour which appears to be popular with the children.

EMPIRE THEATRE

A Harold Lloyd comic, a Pathe song and the Pathe Gazette are included in the current week's programme at the Empire Theatre, where the principal film will be a somewhat unusual story entitled "So This is Marriage." It deals with the life of a jazz-time wife and a jazz-time husband, and turns upon the theme: "If the woman pays, pays, pays, why is the man always broke?" The frivolous young wife goes, here, there and everywhere and people begin to talk about her as a trouble and irresponsible ways, and when hubby points out that her tastes are too expensive, she turns round and asks why he does not earn more money. And so it goes on, with intervention by a friend who poses as a reader of books—and of women. Contrary to anticipation, however, there is no divorce, but it would be unfair to reveal the ending of this psychological drama, for such it really is.

THE GLOBE CINEMA.

This week the programme at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, beats anything and everything yet shown on the screen. It is entitled Modern Ulysses and it no doubt bears out its name to a letter. It shows you Sansonia Albertini jumping from running trains, over house-tops, motor cars going full pelt, then you can see him up on a skyscraper and in less time than it takes to say Tom Smith he is down on the ground examining his bones, then you see him going up telegraph poles like a trained monkey and at once after that he is a most romantic lover of the most beautiful girl in filmdom. It is a film worth seeing and showing to young and old ladies and gentlemen all alike. The management of the Globe have anticipated a rush like that of The Thief of Baghdad and have made arrangements accordingly.

DR. A. C. CONTRACTOR DEAD.

WELL-KNOWN PARSİ MEDICAL PRACTITIONER OF BOMBAY

While the memory of the late Dr. Shirvalkar is still fresh in the minds of the Bombay public, there comes the tragic news of the death of another eminent physician and surgeon, Dr. Ardeshir Coyajee Contractor. Dr. Ardeshir was suffering from septic fever for over a month and in spite of the efforts of many of his professional friends like Doctors Bharucha, Gilder, Deshmukh, and Vaidya, he expired on Saturday morning at 6-30 A. M.

Dr. Ardeshir was born in village Bhatia in Surat. He passed the matric examination from the Surat New English School in 1899 and two years later joined the Grant Medical College. After receiving the L. M. and S. degree of the Bombay University, he proceeded to England and secured M. D., M. B. B. S. (London) M. R. C. P., and D.T.M. He had altogether a brilliant educational career.

During the War, Dr. Ardeshir worked in the Lady Hardinge Hospital, and in appreciation of his valuable services, was awarded the title of Hon. Major. He had also worked in the Sir J. J. Nayar, Peoples' Free and Parsee General Hospitals, for many years past, he was professor in the Grant Medical College. He was also physician and acting Superintendent of the Sir J. J. Hospital.

By his death, Bombay has lost a capable and eminent physician.

DEATH BY BURNS

A tragic accident put an end to the life of Umerbhai Hirji a newly married Gujarati girl on Saturday. She was cooking food near a "chooli" when her sari caught fire and she sustained serious injuries. Hirji Mowji, her husband, giving evidence in the Coroner's Court on Sunday said that he found her lying in the passage outside his room on his return home on Saturday evening. She was removed to the hospital where she died.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

JUBILEE HANDICAP.

ABBOT'S SPEED WINS.

LONDON, May 12. Restigoune led from Abbot's Speed, Peacemaker and Uncle Woody with Hot Night last. After going half mile, Uncle Woody was leading followed by Restigoune, Abbot's Speed, Foliation, Peacemaker and Autocrat. Coming into straight, Abbot's Speed drew out clear and won easily. Peacemaker was fourth. Hot Night, which was favourite at starting price eleven to four against, was the last.

Winner's time was two minutes, six and one-fifth seconds.—Reuter's Special.

NIZAM'S SUBJECTS' DEMANDS RICH MUST PAY MORE

The following are some of the resolutions passed by the Hyderabad Political Conference which met at Poona on the 5th instant under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar:-

This Conference emphasizes that, so long as popular control is not introduced into the Government of Indian States, the control of the suzerain power must be maintained and rigorously exercised in the interests of the subjects of these States and in order that this external control might in the interim period be justly and equitably exercised, this Conference proposes that inquiries into alleged cases of misrule be openly conducted by independent authorities, the material necessary thereto being freely supplied both to the Princes concerned and to their subjects.

This Conference expresses its emphatic opinion that in any constitutional machinery that may be set up in future for the determination of matters of common interest to the British Government and the Indian States the subjects of the latter must be assigned a definite and adequate place as apart from the place which may be given to the Princes.

This Conference reiterates its protest against the suppression of civil liberty in the State and urges that restraints on the freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of public assembly and freedom of the person be immediately withdrawn.

This Conference urges that genuine local self-government be introduced in the State of Hyderabad and a beginning be made in this direction in the wider sphere of State administration by providing for (1) unfettered non-official criticism and (2) non-official control subject to veto by H. E. H. the Nizam.

FREE AND COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

This Conference urges that free and compulsory primary education be introduced in the State, the education being imparted in the vernacular current in the district, the minority communities being assured of education in their vernacular provided a sufficient number of children be forthcoming to maintain a school for them.

This Conference emphasises the need for an equitable distribution of the facilities for higher education among all communities, and the recruitment of public services on the basis of an open competitive system, irrespective of considerations of class or community, but subject to the usual safeguards for minority interests.

The ultimate goal of this Conference, will be the attainment of full responsible self-government in the State of Hyderabad under the aegis of the Nizam, and this means open to it, for reaching that goal will be all legitimate, peaceful and constitutional means, its immediate policy being determined by the Association itself subject to the approval of the Conference.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

This Conference hereby appoints the following Provisional Executive Committee and empowers it to frame a constitution for submission to the next Conference and to carry on work for the year till the new constitution comes into force:-

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Chairman; Mr. S. S. Parsha, Mr. D. A. Tulzarpurkar and Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar Vice-Chairmen; Mr. G. R. Abhyankar, Mr. A. V. Patwardhan, Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Mr. S. G. Vaze, Mr. N. R. Gungaj, Mr. S. L. Sitam, and Mr. S. B. Awar, Members; Mr. Raghvendra Rao Sharma and Dr. Chhankar Secretaries.

IS LIFE MEANT FOR DRUDGERY?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—I was very remorseful when I came to my knowledge from one of my friends serving under a cotton broker, that he had to work from morning to late at night.

The reason attributed by him was the removal of restriction on the trading hours in forward business of cotton in Bombay. The removal of the restriction has absolutely denied the execution of household responsibilities on the part of the penalised middle class people serving in the cotton market.

They have to work from early morning till late at night which would in my opinion effect considerably the health of these concerned. Is it not unfair on the part of the authorities to evade the question of the sapping of health and vigour of those who have to work for such a long time to satisfy their superiors on account of the depressed condition of the trade, at the time of the removal? Is it not disgusting to see such a system being established for the sake of brokers who have not to experience the hardships that are being suffered by their employees?

The introduction of the above system has almost tattered to the neglect of the men toward their children's education and other household affairs. Does this not signify that life is meant for drudgery? Will the authorities concerned lend their attention to do something to consider life as Joy, not drudgery?—Yours ect., S. P. M.

Ghatkopar, May 10.

"SOCIALISING AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY."

REVISION OF PEASANT TAXES IN RUSSIA

The Moscow correspondent of the "Sunday Times" writes in mail week:-

A big sensation has been caused here by the new peasant taxes which were adopted "basically" a few days back by the Central Executive Committee—the Soviet Parliament which sits in the Tsar's White throne room in the Kremlin—after lively opposition on the part of many of the peasant delegates.

This new measure—by which it is hoped to obtain 400,000,000 roubles (£40,000,000) of revenue, as compared with 320,000,000 last year—has raised discrimination against the "kulaki" (more prosperous peasants) to the highest point since the introduction of Lenin's New Economic Policy in 1921. It marks the speed at which the Soviet is now evolving towards the Left, and scatters to the winds theories held by various English writers about "A More Liberal Russia."

POOREST PAY NOTHING.

Thirty-five per cent. of the peasants—the poorest—will be exempted from all taxation and rent. Another 53 per cent.—middle peasants—will pay 38 per cent. of total taxes instead of the 50 he paid last year, while the "kulaki", who are only 12 per cent. of the peasant population, must now pay 62 per cent. Various peasant delegates expressed a fear that this new drastic scale would ultimately hurt the middle peasant also.

In fact, it has been decreed that the "kulaki" shall be squeezed to death, and his place in the national economy taken by the State-aided, poor peasant. Already the "kulaki's" surplus grain has been confiscated under an elastic law against speculators, and 25 per cent. of it was distributed to the often feckless, poor peasant.

"COLLECTING" THE PEASANTS.

Now, under this year's Budget, three-quarters of a billion roubles will be spent on Socialistic schemes to group the poor peasants in State farms or "collectives" under single management—the Bolshevik factory ideal applied to the country-side.

After seven years, during which a class-war has been kept up in the villages, but the peasants otherwise have been let severely alone, the Communist Party has now launched a Socialistic offensive into the endless steppes and is committed to a new attempt to Socialise agricultural economy—that is the big new fact about Russia to-day.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY

INTER-CASTE DINNER AT POONA

POONA, May 11.

A public meeting of the depressed classes held here to-day, Mr. Thorat presiding, adopted a resolution condemning the conduct of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference in "dishonestly brushing away the consideration of the question of removal of untouchability" and expressing the opinion that the new policy of eschewing debatable questions like the removal of untouchability from Congress politics was detrimental to national interests.

The meeting also congratulated Mr. Bhaskate and other untouchables on their courage in walking out of the Conference as a protest, and expressed resentment against "Kesari" at "its attempt to ridicule the honest attempts of the delegates (who walked out) to get a hearing for the cause of the depressed classes."

Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. S. B. Tilak, son of the Lokamanya, addressed the meeting. The latter condemned the conduct of Messrs. Kelkar and Bhopatkar, when he changed with dropping the untouchability question under the pretext of establishing unity and divorcing religion from politics, and with giving wrong guidance to Mr. S. C. Bose to disallow discussion on the question.

An inter-caste dinner was held to-night at the residence of Lokamanya Tilak's son in Gaikwadwade under the auspices of the Samaj Samata Sangh (Social Equality League).—A. P.

INTER CASTE DINNER IN POONA

POONA, May 12.

About sixty persons sat to an inter-caste dinner last night at the residence of Mr. S. B. Tilak, a son of the late Lokamanya, in Gaikwadwade. The "making of the dinner" which was organised under the auspices of the Social Equality League was undertaken by Mrs. Lalit. Among those present at the dinner were:—Dr. Ambedkar, Messrs. Zaccarias, Vaze, and Limaye of the Servants of India Society, Rao Bahadur Sahasrabudhe, and Messrs. Lalit, Bhaskate and Javdekar.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1928.

IS IT THE REIGN OF LAW?

The total number of forfeiture notices served on the peasants of Bardoli has reached nearly a thousand but it is clear from the reports issued by the local publicity officer that those who receive the notices are quite unperturbed. They just leave the "Japti" officials to go on with their work with what assistance they get from the specially imported Pathans. Attempts, including the infliction of savage sentences for what is anything but a crime, are made by the officials to break the spirit of the Satyagrahis. Yet the morale of the people seems to be as sound as ever. Those that are hauled up before a Magistrate only offer a written statement without attempting any defence and cheerfully court imprisonment. Where property is auctioned, no bidders are available. Thus in Valod at an auction of attached goods, bedsteads and swings are reported to have been disposed of for two rupees and four annas respectively, the ultimate purchasers being the Pathans themselves. Naturally officials have begun to be irate and "M. D." writing in "Young India," is forced to remark: "Bardoli is now a scene of frantic lawlessness."

Mr. Smart, Commissioner, Northern Division, seems to be not a little disconcerted and to be casting about for some method of settlement without loss of official prestige. He does not take the straight course of dealing with the accredited leaders of the Bardoli people. But noticing that Dr. E. D. Behram of Surat made an appeal to the peasants first to pay up their dues, and then to agitate constitutionally, Mr. Smart writes a letter to the Doctor explaining Government's position and assuring him that he may make any use of the letter he likes. In that letter Mr. Smart complains that Government officers could not place the case of the Government before the people of Bardoli as the latter had been subjected to "spying, mobbing and other indignities" and that "anyone who approached the officers became sus-

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point, though the Coroner considered only whether in the particular situation at the time of firing, the firing was necessary or not, the public will have also to consider whether the situation itself which is alleged to have made shooting necessary could not have been averted by the police. The Coroner relies mainly, if not exclusively, on the evidence of Mr. Power, Superintendent of Police, who was in the position of the accused in the case, having given the order for firing, but whose evidence the Coroner calls most important. The Coroner could only gather from his evidence that the crowds of strikers were advancing towards other mills to compel the workers in those mills to down tools. But there was little or no evidence to show that the crowd was bent upon violence. For nearly a week before the tragedy the strikers were proceeding with their work peacefully. The evidence in favour of stone-throwing is meagre and has been contradicted by three workmen on the spot, who declared that they saw no stone-throwing at all, yet the Coroner, relying on Mr. Power's evidence holds that the rush of the mob was so terrible that Mr. Power naturally apprehended that his life and the lives of the police were in imminent danger. He even goes so far as to say that the workers were out to kill the police!

Judging all the evidence adduced at the inquest, the peaceful behaviour of the strikers before and after the shooting and the disposition in general of an Indian unarmed crowd, we cannot help feeling that there was no necessity for firing at all. The situation itself which made Mr. Power think that the use of fire arms was necessary might have been averted if the police had taken better precautionary measures. We have also grave doubts about the repeated firing in the air, which, though well-meant, may mislead the crowd into supposing that only a show of force is meant. It was a duty of the Superintendent to summon a Magistrate to the spot, though he was not bound to do so by the present law. It is a pity that the Coroner, instead of impressing upon the police the need for greater self-control and greater regard for human life, waxes rhetorical over the duty of the police to use when necessary anything "from a revolver right up to a machine gun." Such flouting by a Coroner of the methods of frightfulness, his description of the strikers as being bent upon spreading "a reign of terror" throughout the city, his irrelevant and hysterical reference to "inflammatory speeches punctuated with dastardly mendacious utterances made by agitators,"—all this may become Counsel engaged by the police but not a City Coroner. His casual remark that the matter may reach even the House of Commons is extremely significant. It is well-known that Mr. Saklatvala is trying to persuade the House of Commons to condemn the far too frequent instances of indiscriminate firing in India. We wonder if concerted propaganda is sought to be prepared against Mr. Saklatvala's attempt. The jury's verdict in the present case is quite unsatisfactory and the public demands a fuller inquiry into the conduct of the police.

WOOLING PERSIA

There was a time when Czarist Russia from the North and Imperialist Britain from the South used to bully Persia, then torn by internal dissensions and unable to cope with foreign aggression. Now under the modernised, progressive and stable administration of Reza Khan, Pehlevi she shows a self-respecting attitude and a determination not to allow herself to be bullied. The abolition of the capitulations is her first triumph in international policy. That Britain should hurry to sign with her a tariff autonomy pact which shows a respect for the fact that the economic ambitions of Persians cannot be trifled with, is an indication that Britain has been forced to reverse her old policy towards Persia of chalking out for herself "spheres of influence." But if Persia is to be wooed with success by Britain so that British trade should continue to prosper in the country the question of Bahrein must be satisfactorily settled with her. On that point Persia is naturally very touchy.

NEW YORK LETTER.
SEND-OFF TO DR. SUDHINDRA
BOSE.

(BY T. H. K. REZMIE).

NEW YORK (U.S.A.),

April 5, 1928.

On Sunday, March 25, 1928, the Hindustani Association of America gave a farewell Dinner in honour of Dr. Sudhindra Bose and his professor wife. Dr. Bose was in New York on his way to India on a short trip home. His learned mate accompanied him to meet the folks of her husband and acquaint herself with the culture and life of the people who have played such an important part in shaping the course of human civilization. The members of Hindustani Association and their friends had mustered strong for the occasion, so great is the popularity of the Professor in this country. A special feature of the evening, no doubt out of solicitude for the young and new bride, was the large number of women friends who attended and the great importance which was given to the concept 'Woman' by almost all speakers, relying on Mr. Power's evidence holds that the rush of the mob was so terrible that Mr. Power naturally apprehended that his life and the lives of the police were in imminent danger. He even goes so far as to say that the workers were out to kill the police!

The dinner was held, as do all such functions and I think appropriately so, at the Ceylon India Inn, 148 West 49th Street. The Inn is owned by Mr. K. Y. Kira, a Ceylonese gentleman of gracious type, who has run, at times the only but at all times, the biggest Indian Restaurant in the City of New York. His wife, a lady of German-American parentage, an example, which Dr. Bose has now only followed and which shows the amity and love in which many women of European ancestry have from time to time received Indians—helped Mr. Kira in the very successful management of the affair, more so no doubt because of a sense of special sympathy for Mrs. Bose.

DR. SUNDERLAND.

The Chairmanship was assumed by Dr. J. T. Sunderland, than whom India has no better friend in America. To the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" his name is familiar both because of reports of his services to the cause of Brotherhood of the World peoples and his own writings and despatches appearing in the "Chronicle." But even here, few are unaware of the fact that Dr. Sunderland has more than all other Americans served India's cause with devotion and persistence which in these days of shifty sympathies and racial and cultural prejudices is simply remarkable. Nearer seventy than sixty, Dr. Sunderland though living away from the City never hesitates to come when work for India calls him here. His charge of the meeting gave the occasion a semblance of a family reunion—Father, newly-wed children and relatives and friends, feasting together.

The dinner, which in its sumptuousness

beat many another which I have participated in at the Ceylon India Inn, had already prepared the minds of those present for the even sweeter dessert that was to follow. The vocal part of the function therefore opened with a Bengalee song by Miss Sushama Tagore, niece of the Poet. It was understood by some but received with thanks by the whole company. I have often wondered why it is only in Bengalee language that patriotic songs are rendered before Western audiences on such occasions. Verse in Hindustani would at once present the common musical and song type for all India (not only Bengal) and would enable the majority of Indians present to understand the words of the songs. The explanation, I suppose, is that those who arrange such functions or volunteer to sing, are mostly Bengalees. But an explanation does not answer the need. That, however, is a problem which depends upon the solicitude which our fellow-countrymen here might have or develop for the feelings of their fellows.

INDIAN ABORIGINES IN AMERICA.

The inaugural address which was delivered by Dr. Sunderland, was very brief, deliberately so, he said, because he wanted to give others a chance to express their feelings of friendship and goodwill for the guests of the evening. From many parts of the country chapters of H. A. A. had sent Dr. Bose congratulations on his happy marriage and good wishes for their future. Mr. Rakshit, of the H. A. A. was the first speaker. He took us back many years when at a convention of the American Historical Society, Dr. Goodnow, freshly returned from China, had expounded his theory, nay, his conviction that the East could never appreciate Democracy. When the speaker was through, the effect of his powerful representation was almost phenomenal and one seriously doubted whether it was possible to refute the stand taken by Dr. Goodnow. Then from a corner of the hall a small-statured lean man sought recognition, and granted that, led the opposition. "In a very few minutes," Mr. Rakshit said, "Dr. Sudhindra Bose had not only riddled Dr. Goodnow's arguments to shreds but had actually turned the tables on him, until the audience marvelled at the force, knowledge and sincerity of the little Indian representative." Significantly enough, Mr. Rakshit added, "that was when Dr. Bose was still unmarried." He acclaimed the guest of the evening as one of "Indian Aborigines" in America. Dr. Bose had ever been a silent officer of the H.A.A. although he was called upon to help out only when emergencies arose. That is

Continued on page 79

BRITAIN'S EXPLOITATION
OF INDIA.

HISTORICAL EVIDENCE.

(BY SARABHAI PRATAPRAI)

I
From the Under Secretary of State for India we had the other day (April 26) a statement that "In India there was a school of political opinion fortunately with diminishing influence, which with a mixture of bad history and worse economics regarded trade between Britain and India as a means of exploiting India. Both theoretically and practically such ideas were 'out of date' and untenable. Our trade with India had enormously enhanced India's purchasing power and revenues." As to the fling at the politicians one may quote the opinion of the late lamented Lord Sinha expressed last year while in England that Great Britain's commercial treatment of India "has not always been 'beneficent'." What category to assign to the observation we will leave to the Under Secretary. His late Lordship may, however, be regarded as having belonged to the school of diminishing politicians though his said remark was not controverted when it was made and yet remains extant. Whether he or those of his persuasion had been educated in bad history or worse economics who can tell except the framers of University curricula prescribed under the vigilant care and custodianship of Indian Administrators? No doubt now and then an administrator of Sydenham type succeeded in diverting the University course by eliminating history and economics from the compulsory group of the Arts graduate's education, yet the Indian alumni remain the direct product of and deeply imbued with the instruction so received in history and economics now authoritatively pronounced bad or worse respectively.

HOW INDIAN INDUSTRIES WERE
RUINED.

The doubter may also improve his knowledge by poring over the pages of Sir W. W. Hunter (Dalhousie) and many more sited in the works of Digby, Dadabhai, Dutt and Ranade. They find that in the matters of trade with India Great Britain founded the prosperity of her Industry and Commerce not only by exploiting India but by ruining Indian industries and thereby her trade in the once world-famous silks and calicoes and muslins carried in ships. Indian make to Java, Mexico and also to the British shores. As in the phrase "out of date" above cited there is a tacit confession of the initial and original sins of predatory rivalry and devastations we will only quote from the "Industrial Revolution of the Eighteenth Century in England" by Arnold Toynbee page 58: "English Industries would not have advanced so rapidly without protection but the system once established led to perpetual wrangling on the part of rival industries and sacrificed India and the Colonies to our great manufacturers" and we will rest here so far as the past or the out of date is relevant in this relation. We will now turn to find how far even in the living present, the days full democracy and the reiterated declarations of the people's inherent right of self-determination, the exploitation of India has been a perennially continuous device and ascertain in what forms it is carried on. (To Be Continued.)

TACIT ADMISSION.

We may not elaborate here arguments proof of the exploitation of India in the past by British traders fully armed by the mighty powers of the State as in the very opinion quoted there is an implied admission in the expression that such ideas were

Notes of the Day.

Whitewash.

The whitewash of Japan's indefensible policy in penetrating forcibly in the Shantung province in China on the hollow pretext that the lives and property of her nationals there were in danger was sure to be attempted by the Japanese Cabinet. But that Baron Tanaka, the Premier, who recently deplored military intervention in China, should do it himself and coolly inform the pressmen who interviewed him that Japan had no intention of interfering in the military operations of the Southern Chinese leaders is a piece of impudence only possible to Government which models its Imperialist ambitions closely on those of European Powers. Baron Tanaka, after the Japanese troops have arrived, fire and sword through the Shanfu region, asks "that the Powers should have full understanding as regards the protection of foreigners." It is, indeed, a very curious way of soliciting full understanding when those from whom it is expected to come find themselves assaulted, shot down and pillaged. Perhaps Japan is anxious that at Geneva the League should not discuss what she recently did in Shantung. Britain will, of course, help her in shelving the chances of such a discussion.

Mr. Baldwin Smiles.

The British Premier, remarked some time ago in reference to the peripatetic habits of his colleagues that he felt he was managing a circus—with unruly animals as part of it. He certainly has a hard time of it in replying in the Commons to questions about the doings of his colleagues. Those about the Press discussions, platform exhortations and other activities of his colleague "Galloper Smith," Lord Birkenhead, are, perhaps, the hardest to answer. What does the Premier do when cornered in the Commons? He smiles and says nothing. Did Lord Birkenhead advocate a Franco-German-British Alliance publicly when he paid his recent visit to Germany? Mr. Baldwin smiles and says nothing. The gallop of this particular Smith is far too nerve-racking for the staid groomer, a quiet gentleman interested chiefly in classics and in pigs. So he keeps to his own counsel about Lord Birkenhead, although a junior member of his Cabinet, when he made a "faux pas" in a public speech, did not find his Chief equally laconic about him.

All is Well.

The latest issue of "The Outlook" gives cheerful news to its readers in regard to India. Every true British Imperialist, latterly made so uncomfortable with the prospect of malicious people in India doubting his trusteeship of the teeming millions of Indian can now enjoy peaceful slumber. All is well in India. "Kipling is vindicated," the Tory journal tells him, "the Englishman labouring to protect the poor cultivator from usury, disease and famine is again realised to be the mainstay of India." By whom "The Outlook" does not say. But it goes without saying that if anybody disputes this grand conclusion he must be a person who preaches "sedition" against British rule. He in his cussedness does not realise the happy round of life which the Indian enjoys. "The Outlook" adds: "Even the mutual hostility of Hindus and Muslims, which in political discussions proved quite irreconcilable, has scarcely ruffled the surface of Indian life, so that a handful of Englishmen can still keep order amongst millions." Don't they? Captain Christie at Bamungachee, for example!

Social Reform in Baroda.

The Baroda State has taken one more step in social reform through legislation. It has raised the age of consent from fourteen to eighteen years against persons other than the husband and from thirteen to fourteen years as against the husband. The first change is thorough-going and gives much needed protection to girls immature in body and mind. But the second change, the one within marital ties, does not go far enough and can only be regarded as a transitional change. Once the principle is conceded that the age of complete maturity must fix the age of consent, it must be enforced as severely against the husband as against others. The Committee which recently recommended the raising of marriageable age of girls to fourteen years only had hoped that as a necessary corollary the age of consent would be raised at least to sixteen years against the husband. However, even an inch of ground gained in vital social reform is a great advantage and India will therefore welcome the Baroda measure.

UNSATISFACTORY
VERDICT.

The City Coroner's verdict on the dead body of Parbhai Marba Jadhav, a mill-worker killed on the 23rd of last month as a result of police firing, calls for some serious remarks. The gravity of the case arises from the fact that the death was not an ordinary accident but was the consequence of a certain policy which is be-

lieved to be right by the police and which may be used more often. The Coroner's jury had to decide three points, how the death was caused, who caused it, and whether the action of the party responsible for the death was an offence liable to be punished. The first two points have no room for doubt. As regards the third

ALL INDIA'S HONOUR AT STAKE

GIRD UP YOUR LOINS

DO NOT BE COWED DOWN BY PARADE OF FORCE

SJT. VALLABHBHAI'S STIRRING APPEAL

The Publicity Officer, Bardoli Satyagraha writes:—

BARDOLI, May 10.

Last night Sjt. Vallabhbhai and party motored to Mota in the Bardoli Taluka. The atmosphere last night was tense with enthusiasm. All the chief persons and young men and children of the village came out dressed in white khadi to accord a hearty welcome to Sjt. Vallabhbhai. The audience numbered over 2,000, amongst whom could be seen a fair number of ladies. Sjt. Vallabhbhai's address was listened to with rapt attention and left a deep impression on all present.

Sjt. Keshavalal in welcoming Sjt. Vallabhbhai and his co-workers said that they all realised that what he wanted of them was not mere words of thanks but solid assurance to follow his advice to the last.

AN ALL-INDIA FIGHT.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai after thanking the people of the village for their hearty reception said that he was particularly touched by the honour the ladies had done him. He could receive it only as their blessings for the success of the struggle.

Proceeding he said that although geographically their village was isolated from the Bardoli Taluka, its interests were inseparably linked with it. Bardoli was their good kinsman and they had to sink or be saved with her. The negligence of a few could easily send a ship to the bottom, but it required the hearty and whole-hearted co-operation of all on board; if there were any amongst them who felt misgivings, or who were afraid of the fire of repression, they had better go on a pilgrimage or take themselves off to some hill station or breezy sea-side place where there was yet time. "For", he continued, "let there be no mistake in the matter. As agriculturists you know that dark rain-bearing clouds, so welcome to your sight, come only after you have passed through the parching heat of the months of Chaitra and Vaishakha, never before; and the refreshing showers of rain descend only after terrific lightning and peals of thunder which rend the skies. Similarly the Government will render you justice only after it has put you through the fire. It will try to cajole you, if you are willing to be cajoled. But if you resist its advances, it has its iron fist ready with which to descend upon you. For, understand: the issue with the Government is not merely one of losing one lakh of land revenue. It can to-day raise a crore if it wishes, by the method of arbitrary taxation, which is always open to it. But it is afraid, and rightly too, lest if we win the battle, the whole of India may do to-morrow what Bardoli is doing to-day. Similarly you have to realize on your part that it is not merely yourselves that you represent, but that you hold in your hand the honour of all India. If there are any amongst you who think we could achieve anything by bluff, I may tell you that such a fight, if fought it could be called, cannot interest me. On the contrary, the more this struggle thickens, the more I rejoice. For, through this fight, I see a wonderful transformation, a wonderful awakening coming over the peasantry of Bardoli, and through Bardoli over the entire peasantry of Gujarat, and perhaps India. A lakh of rupees would be far too light a price to pay for this new spirit of fearlessness, self-sacrifice, that is filling them to-day."

GIRD UP YOUR LOINS.

It was the Government who started the game, not we. All that you need do is to sit coolly and quietly in your homes, or if you like migrate to some neighbouring territory for an year or two. I do not even ask you, if you have not the courage, to court arrest and imprisonment. But let me warn you that, though you may not have the courage to court arrest others will, and the sight of their innocent suffering will fire your spirits in spite of yourselves. Your very children will protest against your indifference and rush to fill the jails leaving you to enjoy the peace of your deserted homes. No, you cannot run away from this fight. So gird up your loins. Be brave, look straight before you. Do not turn back. Self-sacrifice is the law of Satyagraha. He who looks back perishes. A Satyagrahi dies that others may live, and thereby attains to immortal life. A shirker tries to save his life at the expense of others and thereby dies a double death. There is your choice! You hold your destiny in your hands! May God guide you into the right path and give you the strength to remain on it without swerving.

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GIRL SATYAGRAHI AT MALEKPUR

HEROIC ADVICE TO FATHER

BARDOLI, May 12.

The Publicity Officer, Bardoli Satyagraha writes:—

Sjt. Vallabhbhai accompanied by Dr. Sumant Mehta and others addressed a meeting in Malekpur where 5 Khatodars had been served with Khalsa notices and had been welcomed on behalf of the villagers by a 13 years old girl, the daughter of one of the said Khatodars. In a brave little speech she said, "she felt proud that her father had been singled out for that honour; she had asked him to remain firm and not to worry, assuring him that she and her sister would take care of their land in the event of his imprisonment. (Continued on next page.)

TOWARDS A SETTLEMENT

FORCE FIRST AND DIPLOMACY AFTER.

PREMIER TANAKA OUT- LINES POLICY.

LONDON, May 12.

Tokio.—Premier Tanaka speaking to the pressmen said that now that the immediate danger at Tsinan and neighbourhood had been removed, he had instructed competent authorities to use diplomatic means to settle the Tsinanfu affair. He believed that the clash was instigated by the Communists in the Nationalist Army. Baron Tanaka emphasised that Japan had no intention of interfering with the Southern military operations, but owing to the possibility of the Southern pressmen pressing on to Peking and Tientsin and fighting in that region, it was necessary that the Powers should have full understanding as regards the protection of foreigners.—Reuter.

NORMAL SITUATION IN TSINANFU

CHINESE CHAMBER TO TAKE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL

LONDON, May 12.

Tsingtao.—A message via Shanghai says that Tsinanfu is now clear of the Southern troops and the Japanese Consul and Commanders have requested the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to take complete control of administrative matters. Large groups of shops remain closed, others however, including restaurants are running normally.—Reuter.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

VICEROY TO OPEN SESSION IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, May 12.

It is understood that His Excellency the Viceroy will open the next session of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress in Calcutta during the Christmas Week. This is the first time that the Viceroy will be attending the Congress. It is understood that some members of the Government of India will also attend the Congress.—A. P.

BANNERJEE—"AGENT PROVOCATEUR" SCATHING EXPOSURE OF GOVERNMENT FAILURE TO CLEAR THEIR POSITION

ANGLO-INDIAN PAPER'S DENUNCIATION

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 13.

The Punjab Government Secretariat and officers and establishments connected therewith are now arriving in Simla in batches, adding to the summer population in the already congested town. Their arrival has brought additional interest in and inquisitiveness about the disclosures made by the "Tribune" of Lahore over the arrest and eventual release of the C. I. D. informer Banerjee. Simla gossip circles are full of talks about the talk-out censure motion in the Punjab Legislative Council and admissions made by Government spokesmen in this connection. The attitude of "Civil and Military Gazette" newspaper belonging to same company which owns "Pioneer" of Allahabad as revealed by its latest article on the adjournment debate has been received in official circles here with feelings of surprise and already there is a belief generally held that the resignation of Mr. Hardy the Editor of the "Civil and Military Gazette" was but a prelude to a change in the policy of this younger brother of the "Pioneer" and the advent of a new editor. This finds further confirmation in the trenchant criticisms of the "Civil and Military Gazette" which commenting on the debate says "Government did wrong in trying to defend their position. Instead of admitting that a blunder had been made, unfortunately the general attitude of the Government is

KING AMANULLAH PLEASED

POSSIBILITY OF RUSSO- AFGHAN TREATY.

GOOD IMPRESSION OF THE SOVIET

LONDON, May 13.

Leningrad.—H. M. King Amanullah visited yesterday Detskoe Selo, the former Imperial Palace and Tsarskoe Selo. In the evening, he attended a gala performance at the Academic, formerly Marinsky Theatre.

Guliam Sedyk Khan, the Afghan Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, interviewed, declared that King Amanullah was very pleased with his sojourn in the Soviet land and expressed the opinion that it would contribute to the conclusion of a commercial treaty.—Reuter.

BUTLER COMMISSION

SIR P. PATTANI TO GIVE EVIDENCE

LONDON, May 12.

Reuter understands that the rough draft of the Memoranda to be presented to the Butler Commission on behalf of the Chamber of Princes has been prepared by Sir Leslie Scott for discussion by the Princes' delegation which is expected here shortly. Sir Prabhankar Pattani expects to give evidence before the Butler Commission before his sailing for India in about a fortnight.—Reuter.

STATUTORY COMMISSION AT WORK

LONDON, May 12.

The Statutory Commission will meet once a week until Whitson, when documentary evidence is expected from Indian. After Whitson, it will meet more frequently until its departure for India on 27th September.—Reuter.

POLISH DELEGATION AT KOVNO

SUBJECTED TO HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS

LONDON, May 13.

Kovno.—The Polish Delegation visiting here with a view to establishing an understanding between Poland and Lithuania was subjected to a hostile demonstration on returning from the joint committee meeting, but the police intervened and dispersed the demonstrators, principally students, before any grave incident occurred.—Reuter.

STRIKE COMMITTEE CONSIDERS OWNERS' TERMS

NO DECISION REACHED

WORKERS CONDEMN CORONER'S VERDICT

LABOUR'S FIGHT FOR REDRESSING JUST GRIEVANCES

A feeling of bitterness and determination to prolong the present industrial dispute indefinitely has been created in the rank and file of labour by the reply given to the demands of the strikers by mill-owners. For over two hours on Sunday morning, the Joint Strike Committee discussed the situation in the light of the millowners' terms but came to no decision. It is understood that the Committee will meet for three or four days before they draw up a definite reply to the mill-owners' statement. That it has not satisfied either the moderate or extremist wing of labour leaders was evident when Mr. N. M. Joshi remarked to our representative "the reply does not do credit either to the straightforwardness or to the brains of the Millowners' Association".

CORONER'S VERDICT CONDEMNED.

Indignant speeches were delivered at the usual meeting of the strikers held on Sunday morning at Nagoo Sayaji's Wadi condemning the City Coroner's verdict in the inquest held over the body of Purshram Moriba Jadhav who was killed as a result of police firing. The verdict was characterised as reprehensible and the attitude of the Coroner in "exonerating Superintendent Power from all blame" was strongly denounced. The strictures passed by the Coroner against labour leaders also came in for severe condemnation. Cries of "shame!" "shame!" rent the air as speaker by speaker criticised the verdict.

HELP FROM MOSCOW.

Reference was also made to Mrs. Annie Besant's warning to labour leaders against receiving help from Moscow. It was a pity that Mrs. Besant should dabble in labour movements of which she knew nothing and she could understand nothing. They were fully justified in accepting help from any people who sympathised with the just cause of labour. In strong terms the speakers repudiated the motive attributed to Moscow as well as to labour leaders in India that they were out to "instigate labour against capitalism". Labour was fighting for its just grievances and no more.

SOVIET HELP CONDEMNED

MADRAS, May 12.

Mr. Earnest Kirk, Secretary of the Labour Union, in an interview condemned the reported donation to the Bombay strikers, and said that those at the back of the Third Internationale were admitted.

THE WAY TO HOME RULE

REVIVAL OF VILLAGE SELF GOVT.

MADRAS, May 13.

Mr. C. F. Andrews acknowledging a purse and address from the Cultural Association to-day emphasised the need for rural reconstruction, and paid a tribute to Rabindranath Tagore's work relating to the founding of Shantiniketan. He pleaded for cultural co-operation.

Dr. Annie Besant, presiding, said that the revival of village self-government would remove many difficulties from the path of India in her march towards Home Rule. She added that the Reconstruction League was making headway, and it was only in the village republics that the banner of India's freedom could be raised. India's need was real democracy, not new-fangled Western ideas.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore arrived here to-day from Calcutta. He is staying with Dr. Annie Besant. The poet has not yet recovered from his indisposition.—A. P.

DR. SUDHINDRA BOSE IN BENARES.

INTERVIEW WITH PANDIT MALAVIYA

BENARES, May 12.

Dr. Sudhindra Bose with his American wife arrived here yesterday, and left for Calcutta to-day. During his stay here, he had a talk with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at his residence in the pre-

ceded out to bring about a revolution and all horrors involved in a civil war.—A. P.

"STATESMAN" ON LILLOOAH DISPUTE

STRIKERS NOT TO BLAME

CALCUTTA, May 13.

Referring to the Lillooah workmen dispute and the disturbed state of Howrah the "Statesman" in an editorial, says that "Howrah is at present no desirable place for a peaceful citizen to live in. Neither life nor property is secure, trains are attacked, showers of brickbats flying in the streets, police officers as well as ordinary mortals assailed in their motorcars. Huge stones crashing through windcreens, and falling into Calcutta are organized, though fortunately, there is enough firmness on this side of the bridge to prevent them."

STRIKERS NOT TO BE BLEMED.

We do not blame the unfortunate rank and file of the Lillooah strikers, desperate now with hunger, born in any case to ignorance and poverty, and grossly misled by leaders working in some cases in foreign interests. How can one refuse them compassion? Nor have the authorities the undivided sympathy of the thinking people. Clearly there would not be all this turmoil if there was no basis for discontent. The official admission that there is a section of unskilled labour which if it works full time can only hope to earn Rs. 14 per month, produces a disagreeable impression. The wage figure is not impressive. The State as an employer ought not to be extravagant but it ought to maintain a decent standard throughout.—A. P.

ADDITIONAL POLICE FORCE REQUISITIONED

CALCUTTA, May 12.

The situation at Howrah to-day was quiet, the strikers having refrained from holding up vehicular or pedestrian traffic throughout the day.

It is reported that while some coolies of the East Indian Railway were engaged in re-railing a derailed wagon at Ramkrishnapur, a number of strikers assaulted two of the men with lathis. The mob retreated on the arrival of the police on the spot. The two wounded men were removed to a hospital.

At a meeting at Lillooah this morning, the Secretary of the Labour Union asked the men to be peaceful and non-violent in future in order not to lose public sympathy.

Police in batches patrolled the city and suburbs in lorries and buses. An additional force of about 300 constables has been requisitioned from different districts and posted at Howrah on patrol and guard duty.—A. P.

R. A. F. BIPLANE CRASHES INTO GARDEN

2 MEN KILLED AND ONE SERIOUSLY INJURED

LONDON, May 13.

The Royal Air Force Fairey biplane from Gosport base crashed into a garden at Farnborough after rebounding from the roof of the house on which it fell. Aircraftman James Bolton was killed and telegraphist Carter later died of injuries while Pilot Captain Ellison of the Royal Marines was seriously injured. A lady who was cutting a hedge narrowly escaped, the tail of the machine touching her. Altogether three persons have been killed and two injured in the crashes during the week. The total number of members of the R. A. F. killed in crashes this year is 28.—Reuter.

misses of the Benares Hindu University. Pandit Mahaviya will probably leave Benares for Bombay on the 16th instant, to attend the All-Parties Conference. The Pandit has been busy in compiling religious treatise in Sanskrit entitled "Mantra Mahima."

The All-India Sanatan Dharma Mahasabha has sent out six preachers to diffuse the teachings of Sanatan Dharma in Orissa, Central Provinces and West Bihar.—A. P.

UNITE, ORGANISE AND ACHIEVE

MR. JHABWALA'S APPEAL TO RAILWAY MEN.

NEED FOR SELF-RELIANCE

(From A Correspondent.)

BHUSAVAL, May 12.

A large meeting of the Railway workers was held on Saturday in a big pandal for the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Annual Conference, when a large number of delegates from all over the line were present. Mr. Jhabwala was voted President of the Conference. In the morning, a grand procession was taken out in honour of the President of the Conference, Mr. Jhabwala, and along with him were Mr. Bradley and leading Railway servants. Mr. Jhabwala in the course of a stirring speech said as follows:

Comrades—Without making any ceremonious introduction, I straightway tell you what the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union stands for. It stands for the assertion of the workers' rights over the wealth they produce for the Railway Company. It also stands for justice and equality to be established among all branches of workers, without any distinction of caste, creed or community. It stands for reduction in the hours of duty, increase in the present standard of pay and for better conditions of life all round. We have since the foundation of the Union, been legitimately and constitutionally agitating for all these rights and privileges, and we have met with nothing but disappointment. The Agent has not recognised our Union as yet. By non-recognition, I mean that the Agent is eating a gross disregard not only upon the Union, but also upon the workers on the line. Do the Railway authorities mean to say that Railwaymen on the line have no rightful claim to combine among themselves to place their just demands before them? From this platform, we have to convey to the Agent our emphatic conviction that his action will lead to no useful end, but it creates in the minds of the men a feeling of alienation.

Since the commencement of the Union, we have conveyed to the Agent repeated demands in the form of resolutions from centres spreading from Bombay to Jhansi in all sorts of languages. Our main demands were pertaining to adjustment of duty hours; secondly, removal of racial prejudices; thirdly, stoppage of medical examination; fourthly, minimum living wage; and fifthly, adoption of time-scale based on justice and equality. But the management has remained stiff and adamant.

MAIN PROBLEM.
What shall we do then is the only question before you. This question is bound to involve great sacrifices, but when I immediately tell you that if we make a huge combination of all Railway workers on the line by paying only a small sum of money annually, the fear of the solution of difficulty will be greatly mitigated. Just as this country has been ruined due to disunion and discord, we who are the members of the Railway Company shall not allow ourselves to ruin by such disunity and discord. There should be one huge Union on the G. I. P. controlling great man-power so as to be able to overthrow the existing machinery of the administration and establish a new one; wherein all may have equality of rights, justice, sufficient food to eat, sufficient clothing to wear, and decent houses to live in. Our combination must be so stiff and compact that we could have an effective weapon of a huge strike over the Railway line whenever we choose to declare one.

PLEA FOR MORE MEMBERS.
Railwaymen of the G. I. P., I demand of you one lakh of members in the G. I. P. Union before the current year is up. I want all men to be sincere fee-paying members of the Union, and I guarantee that all your demands would be satisfied before the next year begins. If you are unable to combine we do not deserve even a crumb.

This brings to my mind the deplorable fact that our Anglo-Indian brothers are still keeping out and that they are an institution apart from the Union activities of Indians. Now they are Indians above all. Our battles are their battles; the question of all Railwaymen is economic, and therefore they must join hands with us.

My second call is to my fellow Trade Unionists who have started small Trade Unions creating a spirit of faction in our battle. Our ideas and theirs are the same.

The management says that we are inclined towards Bolshevik propaganda and that I am an arch-Communist, a wicked extremist and what not. Gentlemen, for myself I do not know what I am, but I know this much, that all the ills that Railwaymen are suffering from are due to capitalism and all my energy will be directed towards fighting it out. Otherwise you must starve, and you must work hard and get little. Let the Government acknowledge your rights and privileges, and we shall then consider what are our duties and responsibilities.

NEED FOR SELF-RELIANCE.
Our Union must not seek to look for

ALL INDIA'S HONOUR AT STAKE

(Continued from previous page.)
She hoped that every body would stand firm likewise.

"WHO INTIMIDATES?"

Sjt. Vallabhbhai in his speech rebutted the charge recently brought by the Commissioner of Surat that Khatedars were being intimidated into non-payment of revenue by Satyagrahis.

PEOPLE'S OPPORTUNITIES.

Referring to the impending case against Sjt. Sannukhlal, he said, he was glad at last the Government had decided to come straight to grips with the people of the Taluka, instead of confining its attention to workers from outside. He exhorted them to get ready to swamp the jails and challenged the Government to erect as many fresh ones as it liked.

Dr. Sumant Mehta, who was introduced by Sjt. Vallabhbhai followed him. He said, he had come to serve them because he was convinced that their cause was just, and a person whose cause was just was thrice the armed.

FOLLOW SANKALI'S EXAMPLE.

Addressing the people at Patharadia, Sjt. Vallabhbhai asked the people to follow the example of the people of Sankali where the entire land in respect of forfeiture notices had been declared Khalsa had left the Khatedars absolutely unperturbed.

SHRIMATI SHARDABEHN'S BLESSINGS.

Shrimati Shardaben, the talented wife of Dr. Sumant Mehta, following Vallabhbhai told the gathering that she had not come to serve but to learn something from their fight for truth and justice.

The whole country—let alone Gujarat—was watching their heroic struggle and as their cause was just and their weapons clean, God would certainly lead them to victory.

MUSLIM SUPPORT ASSURED

SJT. VALLABHBHAI AT VALOD

BARDOLI, May 12.

The Publicity Officer, Bardoli Satyagraha writes:—

Sjt. Vallabhbhai and party addressed a crowded meeting of about 3,000 people held in Valod last night on the eve of the trial of Sjt. Sannukhlal, Shivanand and Amritlal. Large numbers from neighbouring villages also attended. Among those present were Sjt. Mahadev Desai and Shrimati Sharda Mehta.

Dr. Chundulal in an introductory speech congratulated the people on their having Sjt. Vallabhbhai in their midst once again so soon, to congratulate the volunteers who were about to go to jail.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai speaking next said that the Government had shrewdly selected the best and purest men like Sannukhlal for prosecution, so as to make them do vicarious penance for its sins. They should rejoice that they were being put on their ordeal. Referring to the Government's threat that the forfeited lands would be put to auction, he said it was an idle threat. The Government could not carry away land into its pocket or send it to the butcher as it did the cattle.

Sjt. Imam Sahib Bayazir following Sjt. Vallabhbhai said that Sjt. Sannukhlal had by his action shown that the people of Bardoli were not merely being worked upon by agitators from outside but had a stake of their own in the fight. He assured them that the heart of Muslim community was with them in this struggle. Islam did not require of its votaries co-operation with a wrong system as the Imams Hassan Hussein had shown by their example.

The meeting then came to a close amidst intense enthusiasm with a song from Sjt. Mahadev Desai.

Geneva—Max Huber of Zurich, ex-President of the Hague International Court, has been appointed President of International Committee of Red Cross. Reuter's Special.

help from others. The present Government is not for the workers. It is of the wealthy few. We have no representation in spite of being lakhs in number producing crops for the Company. You have not a single man to represent you in the Legislature. Therefore look within yourselves and combine together in large numbers to defy the management in all its misdeeds. You cannot put your resolutions into force without direct action. No victory can be achieved without direct action. You have neglected the knowledge of fight. You have been in the arm of slavery. If you want to be free, learn to consult the strength in you. No country won its battle by seeking help from others but by standing on its own legs.

EDITOR OF "HERALD" POSING

Mr. Lakshmidas Rowjee Tairsee has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the "Indian National Herald":
Sir,—I have read with amused interest your to-day's second leader under the heading "Tairsee still posing."

Therein amongst other things you say my letter is one which you, as editor, and proprietor of "Horniman's paper" cannot publish; and yet you write a leader on it. What a sad commentary on editorial tactics and a sample of journalistic ethics! Is it not a case of "well-caught", but not being accustomed to either play or watch cricket you may not catch the significance of it. Will your "debutante-holder" still give his name so that others may know why and wherefore he wrote what he did? I hope his ethics of newspaper writing will not forbid him from giving his name.

Yours as ever,

LAKSHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

"THE 'HERALD' AND ITS MANAGEMENT."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—The undersigned has read the letters of Mr. Tairsee and Mr. N. R. K. He worked at the "Herald" Office for two months from about the 8th of February to 7th of April 1928. He promised to make his startling statement at the meeting of the debenture-holders on the 30th April. This he did, clearly and definitely, in the presence of Mr. Horniman, and also met Mr. Horniman's "explanations" at the same meeting. So it is his futile to assert, that the writer is silly, or is cowed down. As a trustee of the debenture-holders, he made his statement to them, and as a trustee, the writer has been watching as to what action the Directors are taking to set matters right. Meanwhile, publication of the statement may prejudice the interests of the "Herald" and of its debenture-holders, and hence it is withheld at present.

Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

PROFESSOR DIVEKAR'S YOGA FEATS.

Atiya Begum writes:—
For sometime past we have been hearing of Prof. Divekar's amazing performance of mind and breath control that have staggered the modern medical men and scientists. He is a young man belonging to the State of Wai, and for the past eight years has been roaming into jungles learning the great practices of Yoga, and acquiring the inner secrets of herbs and roots under the guidance of world-renowned ascetics that inhabit the forests. The Professor has by now acquired abnormal powers, and he intends to devote these great gifts for the benefit of humanity. He cures such ailments as asthma, tuberculosis, rheumatism, eczema dry and wet, and paralysis, with success. He repairs to the jungles for several months in the year.

He will display some unbelievable feats of super-Yoga on the 26th of May at the Skating Rink at 9.30 p.m. (S. T.). The show is in aid of the Muslim Girls' Education Fund—it will be remembered that a performance was given in 1926, and by the sum collected then of about Rs. 2,500 a model Primary Urdu Girls' School was opened on 1st May at Balarum Street.

Among the marvellous things that he performs are allowing the steam roller to pass across his body—decreasing and increasing his weight considerably while sitting on the balance—allowing the doctors to pierce knives through his arms—drinking any kinds of the most deadly poisons and acids—eating fire and glass—breaking handcuffs—dropping from the gallows—burning on the funeral pyre and burying himself under the ground.

We have heard and read of the great Rishis and Munies performing such supernatural deeds as would defy all modern sciences and sense of understanding, but that this great Yogi should actually afford us the rare privilege and opportunity of seeing him actually performing should on no account be missed.

Tickets can be had from Atiya Begum, Ridge Road; Skating Rink, Bori Bunder; and Mr. Hameed, Jeweller, Taj Mahal Hotel.

TRADE UNION NOT AN ANTI-STATE MOVEMENT

ELECTORAL REFORM BILL PASSED IN ITALIAN SENATE

LONDON, May 13.

Rome.—The Senate by 161 votes to forty adopted the Electoral reform bill. Signor Mussolini explained that the choice of a member for the list of candidates would mean his designation as member of Parliament and a general vote was merely to approve the designation.

The Raison D'être of the new system was the recognition of the fact that trade union was neither outside nor against the state but was recognised by the state and consequently was entitled to represent all categories. Reuter.

PUNITIVE POLICE TAX IN CAWNPORE.

PROPERTY OF THOSE REFUSING PAYMENT ATTACHED

CAWNPORE, May 12.

The agitation recently set on foot here against the payment of the punitive police tax has met with tangible success and so far out of about a total of Rs. 40,000 to be collected, only about half the amount has been realised. The authorities have begun to take steps for the attachment of the property of those refusing payment. Divergent views are prevalent on the question of non-payment of the tax, and while one section is determined not to pay the tax, many people are paying the

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshinaharaj Jothabhai Labadadas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: TAURUS.

If to-day is your birthday, your career will be a "success" from the materialistic point of view, but a hopeless failure from the spiritualistic one. Most of your carnal appetites will be gratified by an unscrutable Nature, while she relentlessly persecutes and harasses honest men and honest women who only want an honestly earned morsel. "W." is your favourite and lucky letter: you will get, what an average person craves for in this world, wealth, warm welcome, waiters, wine and its accompaniment. You have got a good head which will be used in burning midnight oil (that is, for your studies, in pre-nuptial days, to make the meaning clear) often tying your pig-tail to a hook in the wall to prevent you from slumbering. You will thus be able to get a decent caudal appendage, of from four to fourteen letters which will throw match-making mamas into delicious hysterics who will never be happy till they get you—of course for their daughters. (No vile insinuation or innuendo, please!) Very probably, you will prefer the profession of medicine, or engineering. If the former, your good stars will help you from the very beginning. A couple of rich patients cured by you, (rather cured by the stars of the patients whose days were not still "numbered") will spread your fame far and wide. Of course you will take care to see that your so-called successes, that is cures, are well advertised but your failures will scarcely be known to many; and they will be presented in the graveyards. If only by some divine dispensation they would turn in their grave and rise up only for a minute to expose the fraud to the world! If you prefer the engineering line you will be expert in engineering many things which shall better remain unmentioned, even though your purse may by your actions, be proud and your head prouder still. A sorely tried bowler once said of "Ranji" (in his "fanned fool" days on British soil) "an infernal juggler". A sorely tried world will say of you almost in the same words—not for any of your heroic feats like those of Jam Sahib who raised India's name in the sporting world but for your juggling tricks in engineering crooked plans!

amounts due when demands for them are made at their doors.

"UNJUST IMPOSITION."

At a public meeting held last night under the presidentship of Maulana Hasrat Mohani a resolution was adopted declaring that the imposition of punitive police tax was unjust, recommending that it should not be paid, congratulating those who had suffered + cause they refused payment, and expressing the view that the amount of the tax realised so far should be refunded, as the cost of the extra police quartered in the city should be borne by the Government who were the guardians of law and order. Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Mr. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi M.L.C. and others addressed the meeting.—A. P.

ITALIAN EXPEDITION TO INDIA

LONDON, May 13.

Rome.—Duke of Spoleto has embarked on the boat Cracovia for India. He is accompanied by Nava Captain Cugna and an Alpine Professor Balestrieri. Expenses of the expedition are being met by the Milan Commune Italian Geographical Society. Reuter.

POLICE CONFERENCE AT BHOPAL

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH ADJOINING STATES

INTER-TERRITORIAL CRIME PROBLEMS AND THEIR SOLUTION

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHOPAL, May 10.

On the invitation of the Inspector General of Police, Bhopal State, the administrative Heads of the Police department of some 10 Indian States in Central India and some representatives of the Central Provinces Police, including the Inspector General of the Gwalior, Tonk and Kotah States, met in a conference on the 5th of May, and discussed and passed some useful resolutions and practical schemes of mutual co-operation. Col. Nimbalkar, the Head of the Gwalior Police, presided.

The Honourable Raja Oudh Narain, Member for Law and Justice in the Government of Bhopal in the course of his welcome address on behalf of His Highness the Ruler of Bhopal thanked the delegates for their generous response in this trying climate to the invitation of the indefatigable Inspector General of Police Bhopal, Mr. K. M. Akram.

FOSTERING NEIGHBOURLY RELATIONS.

Assuring the delegates of the special interest which the Ruler of Bhopal and his Government have in the convening of inter-territorial conferences, the Raja Sahib briefly dwelt upon the advantages of such joint deliberations which tend to foster good neighbourly relations amongst different administrations marching along in close juxtaposition and provide them with the means of exchanging their views with regard to the difficulties of administration that have been brought home to them by their varied experience. Such discussion, said the Raja, invariably simplify matters and help in the devising of ways and means for the removal of possible dead-locks.

The co-operation of the Police administration of the adjoining territories is greatly instrumental in the suppression of crimes and insuring greater peace and security to the public at large which in return for the blessing is sure to have the greatest good will for the Police and to render every possible assistance in the detection of crimes. The deliberations of the conference, said the Raja, would always be watched with the keenest interest by His Highness the Ruler of Bhopal. The unanimity of the views and opinions held by the representatives of the different territories on the proposals and schemes placed for discussion before the Conference by the Inspector-General of Police, Bhopal, and their incontestability can be gauged from the fact that the long agenda was got through in one continuous sitting of 6 hours instead of two days fixed for the Conference. Every one present seemed to realise clearly the frequent difficulties and impediments that the investigating machinery experienced under the existing laws and rules of extradition and the need for a change therein if it was necessary to give the public of these territories better peace and security against the nefarious activities of the professional criminal of inter-state interests. The spirit underlying the proposals and schemes was greater mutual trust and closer co-operation which is so indispensable for success in police work concerning as it does a greater reciprocal liberty of movement and action to the investigating officer in the neighbouring territories.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The most important resolutions passed were (a) the introduction of a common system of police surveillance on modern lines, (b) a more liberal reciprocal action under Section 54, C. P. C., with respect to crime and offenders of the foreign territories, and (c) free exchange and communications by the quickest means of information relating to crime of an important nature between police stations and district headquarters. Besides, with a view to assure a sustained practical interest and action on the resolutions passed at such conferences in future, a permanent standing Committee was appointed (a) to see that the reciprocal arrangements and measures accepted were netted upon, (b) to draw up and work out in future all practical co-operative schemes for the suppression of organized crime of inter-territorial interest, (c) to arrange periodical Police Conferences and meetings at convenient centres, and (d) to settle police jurisdictional disputes.

ORGANISATION OF JOINT POLICE OPERATIONS.

Another practical measure decided upon for dealing an effective blow to the nefarious activities of the nomadic criminal was the immediate organization of joint police operations against that class of criminal whose existence and frequent criminal depredations into different territories with impunity are rather humiliating to all administrations and detrimental to the prestige and good name of the police in these days of light and advancement and it was to this subject and the crime relating to the cattle that

CAPTAIN CHRISTIE'S CONDUCT

SEQUE TO MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES

ISSUE TO BE RAISED IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, May 12.

The "Sunday Times" understands that Lord Birkenhead has called for a full report of the circumstances in which Mr. Dutt, District Magistrate of Howrah, criticised the action of Captain Christie and that questions will be put in the House of Commons on 14th May.—Reuter.

KABUL-TASHKENT AIR SERVICE.

PROSPECT OF MORE CUSTOM

PESHAWAR, May 12.

The Kabul-Tashkent air service has begun to function regularly. Accounts received from Kabul show that the service is becoming increasingly popular, and that there is every prospect of attracting more custom. Two voyages are made monthly either way.

News has been received from Kabul that a cinema which was the property of

CALL FROM BARDOLI.

MR. VALLABHBHAI'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS

ATMEDABAD, May 13.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has issued an appeal for funds for the Bardoli Satyagraha in which he says that hitherto, the expenses have been borne by the inhabitants of Bardoli, but now, the expenses are increasing with the adoption of "repressive methods" by the Government. The Taluka has been divided into twelve sections for the purposes of the campaign. About 100 volunteers have been recruited from outside the Taluka and local volunteers have been recruited in every village.—A. P.

King Amānullah was burnt down by fire, due, it is believed, to the fusion of electric wires. Two films of the King of Afghanistan's tour in India and Egypt are reported to have been lost.—A. P.

ALL PARTIES CONFERENCE

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMY IYER TO ATTEND?

MADRAS, May 12.

It is understood that Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer has been invited to attend the all parties' conference at Bombay.—A. P.

ALL OVER A PETTY QUARREL

COMMUNAL AFFRAY AT AJMER

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, May 12.

There occurred a sudden and unexpected affray to-day at Ajmer between 11.15 and 12 noon, in front of the carriage and wagon shops. It is said that a Mussalman boy and a Hindu workman quarrelled inside the shop over some trifles, and as the shops closed for the day at 11 a.m. the Mussalman boy found a Hindu crowd waiting for him outside the workshops where he was soon surrounded and belaboured. Most of the Mussalman workmen had passed on and individuals who intervened were also beaten. Then followed a general assault on Mussalman with sticks, bamboos, firewood and stones. Hindus numbered more than one thousand and Mussalman were about fifty. Seth Mohd Zakaria, President, Rajputana Provincial Muslim League, a Municipal Commissioner and a prominent merchant of Ajmer who happened to be there on business was attacked with sticks and stones. The only Mussalman shop in the locality was looted, the owner beaten and building and other property damaged.

Police enquiry is proceeding. The situation is well in hand. About 25 Mussalman are reported to have received injuries both simple and grievous.

The Hon. Law Member drew attention of the delegates.

The second day of the Conference was utilized in personal meetings and discussion of cases of complaints and differences between the border police stations, and these tended to remove a variety of misunderstandings and wrong notions about the work of the subordinate agency.

In the afternoon the Hon. Raja Oudh Narain, member of His Highness' Council in charge of the Police administration, was "At Home" to a large number of friends and State officials to meet the members of the Police Conference. The State band was in attendance and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

NAGPUR LETTER

BAR'S PROTEST AGAINST
CHIEF COURT.MOVEMENT FOR SEPARA-
TION OF BERAR

(From Our Own Correspondent).

NAGPUR, May 6.
It is understood that at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the C. P. Council Nationalist Party it was decided that the Nationalist party in the C. P. Council should adhere to its former decision and maintain the boycott of the Simon Commission. This decision ought to drop a curtain over the controversy started by some interested people regarding the split in the C. P. Nationalist party and its attitude towards the Simon Commission.

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS.

Under the auspices of the Nagpur District Trade Union Congress Committee, May day was celebrated with great enthusiasm by the workers in the various industrial institutions. Directly the mills closed, the mill workers formed in a procession and after parading peacefully through the principal streets of the city assembled near the old Station where speakers explained the significance of observing this day as the day of workers. It was celebrated, said the speakers, as a recognition of the fact that the interests of labour all over the world were the same and that the labour movement was essentially an international movement. The leaders exhorted the workers to unite in their demand with the European nations for an eight-hour day.

The meeting passed several resolutions condemning the practice of the use of firearms and bayonets in industrial disputes in the name of peace and order and strongly protesting against the non-ratification of the Eight Hours Convention adopted at the International Labour Conference held at Washington by those States who participated and voted in favour of the Convention at Washington, it also condemned the proposal of the British Government for the revision of the Eight Hours Convention in favour of the employers.

UNWANTED CHIEF COURT.

The announcement that the present Court of the Judicial Commissioner will shortly be raised to the status of the Chief Court has created a storm in the legal world of the province, who unequivocally resent the establishment of a chief court instead of a full fledged High Court.

The Nagpur Bar Association in a long memorandum point out that whereas in the High Court, the Chief Justice would be invariably a Lawyer, in the Chief Court it may or may not be a lawyer; he will be a member of the Heaven Born Service, to begin with. In the High Court, the majority of judges will be lawyers, it will possess a status and dignity, the province will rise in importance, it will assist in the future expansion of the province, the Judges will possess great independence while in the case of a Chief Court, there is no guarantee that the majority of the judges will be lawyers, it will possess an invidious mark of inferiority, the province will be lowered in its importance and izzat, it will be a serious draw-back to its future expansion while the judges will not possess any independence. The Association therefore calls upon all patriotic Indians to oppose the creation of a Chief Court. It means a waste of money for which our Province is not prepared. It requests all members of the Council to stoutly oppose the establishment of a Chief Court holding it to be an unjustifiable raid on the public Exchequer.

SEPARATION OF BERAR.

A movement to agitate for the separation of Berar from the Central Provinces has been set on foot.

It is understood that in accordance with the resolution passed by the Managing Committee of the Yeotmal District Association, regarding the separation of Berar from the Central Provinces a committee has been appointed to enquire from the various public institutions whether time had not come when Berar should be constituted in a separate province. The Press in Berar is examining the question in all its bearings and the idea of the separation is generally favoured.

CONGRESSMAN ACQUITTED.

"A victim of ill-feeling and intrigue" was the remark made by the Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces while acquitting Mr. Abdul Majid Khan Azad, President of the Chhindwara District Congress Committee. Mr. Azad was sentenced to six months' rigorous im-

prisonment on a charge of misappropriating a sum of Rs. 2 while disbursing the wages of coolies in his capacity of Vice-Chairman of the Amerwara Local Board.

It is notified that the Government of the Central Provinces is prepared to consider applications from private medical graduates for a State Scholarship of the value of £300 a year tenable in the United Kingdom. The scholarship will be awarded for the study of Pharmacy and Pharmacology, X-ray and Medical Electricity, the study of Tuberculosis Bio-chemistry, Venereology and Dermatology. Applications for nomination should be made to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals C. P. up to 20th instant.

TIGER-SHOOTING IN C. P.

(From Our Correspondent)

SURERA (C. P.), May 11

This place is a distance of fifty odd miles from Nagpur and we did the journey by car over rough jungle tracks. There is a large river a few hundred yards away but this consists now of a series of deep pools. The heat is terrific and it is well nigh impossible to venture out between ten and four in the day. The temperature varies between 110 deg. and 115 deg. in the shade, but the nights are delightful.

The people here are Gonds and a more backward and unenterprising people it would be difficult to find. Industry seems to be at a standstill and cultivation provides them with their means of livelihood, though this is only possible for a part of the year. Of professions there is none and to obtain the services of a "mochi" one has to travel six "cos", that is to say, twelve miles. (The people possess large herds of cattle but do not exploit their possibilities. I was speaking to the village "gaoli" the other day—and he seems to be the most influential man here—and discovered that he did not know what curds, whey or buttermilk was. He said he used milk only for drinking purposes.

Owing to the marriage of his son there has been a tamasha at his place for the past three days. "Haldi" (saffron) seems to be an essential substance in the ceremonies for at every opportunity the women smeared the bridegroom profusely with it. He bore it with appropriate docility though it was obvious that he was heartily bored and embarrassed. I asked the "gaoli" why he did not send us some sweets, and he replied he had none to send. He added that he treated his guests to rice and milk. Clearly this is an ideal spot for one to take such a rash step.

Game round here is plentiful and we have had fair sport.

The regular system for tiger shooting is to tie out buffaloes (budas) to be killed and when the animals come to finish the feed on the following night machans are kept in readiness near by from which it is possible to shoot them. Panthers have been killing our budas and they have been very shrewd to be shot from machans. After one had killed two of our animals we decided to "beat" for him. We began the beat yesterday during the day and by great good fortune the panther tried to get past along the hillside fifty yards from where I was stationed. I shot him through the neck and, approaching him found him to be a magnificent fellow well over seven feet. He had a wonderful skin. The shikari told me that the same animal had baffled a large number of sportsmen for over two years. He was a very shrewd fellow, for, as a matter of fact one of my friends had fired at him and missed when he came to feed on his kill the previous night. Running off into the jungle he made a wide detour and worked round to kill another buda only three hundred yards away. It was after this that we organised the beat.

At the time of writing we have just had news of a tiger being seen four miles away and in half-an hour we shall start out to beat for him.

CLEMENCEAU TRIES TO BUY
CAR.

COMPANY MAKES A GIFT OF IT

Paris, April 6.—Georges Clemenceau who uses an automobile instead of the train for traveling about France, tried to buy a new car the other day and could not. The company insisted on giving it to him.

For several years the Tiger has traveled about in a big, but old, car. He decided it was about time to get a new model and went to the sales office to see how much he would be allowed on the old machine.

"Monsieur le President," the sales manager said, "France owes you too much. Let me pay my part of the debt." And he refused to accept a son from the Tiger.

Clemenceau, on returning to his

NEW YORK LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

what "the Elder Statesmen" were for. Mr. Rakshit hoped that "during his visit, Dr. Bose would do all in his power to remove the unfavourable impression of America made in India by the work of Katherine Mayo.

INDO-AMERICAN MARRIAGES.

Among those who followed were Mrs. Richdale of Philadelphia, who has "mothered" more than one Indian student. She said she had known the guest of the evening for quite some time through correspondence but had seen him for the first time that evening. She claimed to have one common bond with him—the Love for India. She advised Americans, she said, "to love and understand India," and advised the Indians "to have harmony and sympathy for Americans and Indians." Dr. J. C. Chatterjee, an Indian scholar who is at present engaged in endeavouring to establish here a school of Hindi Studies, spoke next, and stated that a great deal of the appreciation of America which existed in India was due to the labours of Sudhindra Bose. Dr. V. R. Kokutur, whose wit often serves to dilute the tone of discussions, enunciated his belief that there should be more marriages of Indians and Westerners, because they were opposites and attracted each other naturally. "Positives of an electrical current repel each other and negatives attract, even so," he went on, "the Indian boys are repelled from Indian girls but attracted towards European girls." Whatever truth there may be in the scientific fact of the opposing currents, one must credit Dr. Kokutur in his application of it to the case of the Indian boys and girls with little else than facetiousness and abnormal solicitude for American women. Mrs. Jane Bryan, elderly but youthful in spirit, is seldom lukewarm in her enthusiasm or eagerness to "line up" with Indians. She is, like Dr. Sunderland, our sponsor in fair weather or foul, so great is her love for mankind. The few words she contributed to the occasion were not only like inspiration but really carried a solid idea which many will contemplate with advantage.

The next speaker was your correspondent, whose acquaintance with Dr. Bose was limited to reading his works and writings in the Press, and to whom until that evening the fact of the latter's marriage was unknown. He spoke briefly of what an important place would surely be occupied by Dr. Bose in the story of "Indian Pioneers in America" whenever it comes to be written. In personal appreciation and regard for the guest of honour he was next to none. He had known of the ability and scholarship of Dr. Bose for some time, but he had learnt his humourousness, not a whit less than the other qualities, only recently. Writing in the "Hindu" on American Elections, Mr. Reznice recalled, Dr. Bose had predicted that after the elections were over and the floods of oratory and heat of activity had subsided, only one thing shall have been accomplished, namely that there shall have been planted in the White House as President of the United States, another "safe and sane" politician and a "Magnificent Vacuity." Of the Women of America, he said in conclusion, that the more he knew them the more he realized how very much he could respect some of them.

POLITICS TABOOED.

Messrs. R. L. Bajpai, R. V. Gogate, S. R. Bise and Miss Lundy were other speakers. One of the features of the meeting, which reminded one of the Defense-of-India-Act-ridden days of 1914-19, was the almost impertinent insistence of one of the functionaries that no politics should be touched upon. They explained the situation by saying that two years ago, the British Government had prevented Dr. Bose from proceeding to India because of his politics, and they wanted to say nothing that would either assure the powers-that-be of his present innocuousness. But the manner in which Mr. Bajpai was thrice interrupted and prevented from telling his allegorical tale of a patriotic Indian school child, caused annoying and indignant feeling in many minds. Even American guests resented it. Perhaps the H. A. A. should be moderate in its politics but to put a taboo on it as members of the boot-licker class in India do, is nothing short of ignominious. Mr. Rakshit would be better advised, to exercise greater judiciousness in that matter, and control irresponsible utterances of his associates with firmness. At least in America, there should be none "at large" who would be slavish or degraded enough to raise hands in horror whenever reference is made to Indian nationalism or patriotism. Our life and our patriotism are inseparable. We should sooner die than live either unpatriotically or non-patriotically.

apartment, sent a check for 10,000 francs to the automobile plant to be distributed among workmen whose circumstances were the most needy.—"New York Times"

LETTER FROM
MALAYAMAJOR ORMSBY-GORE'S
VISIT.

HINDU-MUSLIM FRIENDSHIP

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

KUALA LUMPUR, (Federated Malay States), April 25.

In the death of the Hon'ble Mr. P. K. Nambiar, the Indian community has lost one of its most distinguished members in the Straits Settlements. He came to Penang in 1904 and started practice at the local Bar in 1923. He was the President of the Penang Indian Association and the only Indian member of the S. S. Legislative Council.

A PRAISE AND A REGRET.

In spite of a crowded programme, the Rt. Hon. Major Ormsby-Gore, the Under-Secretary of State for Colonies, consented to receive a joint address of welcome from the Indian and the Ceylonese communities. The Hon. Mr. S. Veerasamy, Bar-at-Law, the leader of Indians in Malaya presided over a fairly large gathering, including the Hon. the Chief Secretary of the Federal Council and many other officials. The chairman, characterising the occasion as a memorable one, briefly welcomed the distinguished visitor.

Replying to the address of welcome Major Ormsby-Gore regretted his misfortune in having failed to visit India—that Great Empire. Where ever they went, said Major Ormsby-Gore, Indians always carried with them the best traditions of their country. In Malaya also they had done well. (He felt that nobody could adequately represent Indian political life unless he knew something about the problems of the Indian Empire.)

COMMUNALISM AMONG INDIANS.

Following the appointment of an Indian member to the Federal Council, whom the High Commissioner described as the representative of Hindu interests, the Indian Muslims met in a largely attended meeting at Klang the other day to demand separate representation for themselves. It is most unfortunately that the Indian member in the Council should have been referred to as representing "Hindu" interests. Communal feeling has, thereby, been allowed into the Colony, in which Indians have lived all these years as Indians and not as Hindus, Muslims or Christians. There is a great danger of this feeling doing as much harm here as it is doing in India. These claims, as far as I can see, are not possible. Even the present Indian representation was delayed for a very long time. I wish the various sections of Indians here would study the constitution of the Government and provisions for representation in the Federal Council. In this matter of representation our thanks are, I have reasons to believe, due to Sir Mohammed Habibullah, the member of the Viceroy's Executive Council to whose portfolio belongs the subject of "Indians abroad."

By getting us a place in the Council he has won our gratitude and added to his first success—the Indo-African Agreement of 1927.

A PRAISEWORTHY EXAMPLE.

The natives of this country, as my readers are aware, are staunch Muslims. The love of the Malaya for the Quran and the Prophet is so great that he will risk even his life for his faith. Yet he is at peace with the Hindus. Both the Hindus and the Muslims, unlike their co-religionists in India, wise enough not to indulge in petty squabble regarding music before mosques and cow-killing. The Malays eat all kinds of meat without provoking any resentment among Hindus. Both communities keep their religious traditions in their proper places and neither cares what the other does so long as it does not directly affect it. A noteworthy example of mutual regard was seen at the Perak Hindu Conference which met very recently. Prominent Muslims attended the gathering and participated freely in the proceedings. When the time for Namaz came the chairman suspended the meeting to enable the Muslims to offer their prayers. The Hindus also conducted their own prayers but in the same shamiama. This may well be noted by Indians who care so very particularly about trifles.

PERSONAL.

The President of the Japanese Imperial University has resigned for reasons arising out of the recent communistic activities among students.

Mr. Harris the well-known correspondent of the London "Times" has come on a visit to Java. He was previously the Morocco correspondent of the "Times" and is now touring the Far East. He will spend a few weeks in Java.

STRUCK WITH A SHARP
WEAPON.

MUNICIPAL SECRETARY MURDERED.

Dacca, May 12.

Mr. Jogendra Kumar Sen, Secretary, Narayanganj Municipality, was murdered last night while returning home from office. He was struck on the head with a sharp weapon which caused instant death.—A. P.

Rs. 1000 in CASH PRIZES.
LYRAXWORDS Competition No. VI

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 500

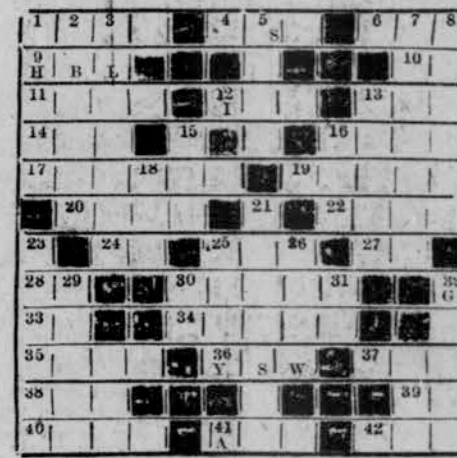
SECOND PRIZE Rs. 250

Rs. 150 for the sender of the largest number of entries

Rs. 100 in Consolation Prizes

KEY SOLUTION DEPOSITED WITH 'THE HINDU' MADRAS.

Dictionary: Chambers' Twenty Century.



CLUES (Across).

1. An Oriental silk fabric with gold or silver thread.
4. A well known timber tree.
6. April (Abbr.).
9. H. B. L. (actual).
10. A call to excite attention.
11. A mixture.
12. To freeze.
14. Name.
16. A measure.
17. The Sagopalm (Malay).
19. A frame work composed of bars.
20. To dissolve.
22. Additional (Reversed).
24. Royal Exchange (Abbr.).
25. A single point, an atom.
27. Master of Arts (Abbr.).
28. In Norse Mythology one of the Gods.
30. Restraints or controls.
32. New Hampshire (Abbr.).
34. The crime of feloniously burning houses, etc.
35. An iron basket used in raising coal.
36. Y. S. W. (Actual).
37. A kind of cloth.
38. Edward King and Emperor (Abbr.).
39. Sacred to the Memory (Abbr.).
40. Advice.
41. A beverage.
42. A low island near the coast.

CLUES (Down).

1. A piece or strap of leather to fasten anything.
2. In a blooming state.
3. Slender (Comp. degree).
5. A groom.
7. A phantasm.
8. A shooting star (Rev.).
13. A head-dress.
15. Attorney (Abbr.).
16. A prefix meaning before.
18. A suffix meaning little, dim.
21. The clippings of various metals.
23. One who practises dancing.
25. Spiritual, visionary.
26. Just now.
29. The Coast adjacent to the sea.
30. Rear Admiral (Abbr.).
31. According to nature (Abbr.).
32. One with a dark complexion.

Entries close on 11th June 1928.

Results will be published on 25th June 1928.

RULES OF ENTRY.

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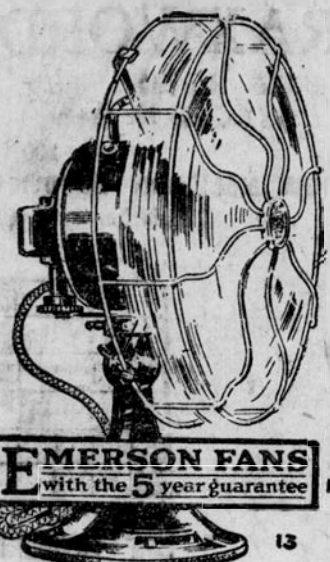
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OUR CALCUTTA LETTER

PREPARATIONS FOR NEXT CONGRESS

UNIVERSITY RECONSTRUCTION BILL

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, May 7.
Arrangements for the holding of the next session of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta have already been started by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and members for the Reception Committee are being enrolled in large numbers in Calcutta and in the Mofussil. Rs. 20 has been fixed as fee for membership of the Reception Committee. In the absence of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in Maharashtra, Mr. K. S. Roy, Secretary of the B. P. C. C. is taking all necessary action, under the direction of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, for making the next Congress a complete success. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta has issued a statement to the press giving the lie direct to the canard started by the "Statesman" that there was a scramble in the Swarajist ranks for the chairmanship of the Reception Committee. It is the earnest desire of all Congress people who count in Bengal politics that Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta should be the chairman. In the meantime efforts are being made to revive all moribund Congress Committees and galvanise them into activity. The site for the Congress has not yet been chosen. It is apprehended that a section of the Mahomedan community under the untimely inspiration of a whilom Mahomedan Congress leader will stay away from the next Congress as it has declared for complete independence and the boycott of the Simon Commission.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

As the terms of the vice-chancellorship of Mr. Jadunath Sarkar, M.A., C.I.E., is drawing to a close, various names are being mentioned for the next term. Prominent among them are the Hon. Justice Sir C. C. Ghose, Mr. A. K. Fazl-ul-Huk, M. L. C., and Mr. N. N. Sarker, Barrister-at-Law. I understand that Mr. Jadunath Sarkar has no chance of re-appointment. Dr. Jenkins, Inspector of Schools, has been appointed Special Officer by the Government of Bengal for the purpose of establishing a Board of Secondary Education for controlling high English schools in East and West Bengal. Dr. P. N. Banerjee's Bill for the reconstruction of the Calcutta University will come up at next session of the Bengal Legislative Council in July and public opinion in Bengal has vigorously supported the Provisions of the Bill for democratising the constitution of the University. No reforms in the educational system are possible without doing away with the strangle hold of the Government Secretariat on the University.

BAJ KHEDAWAL YOUTH CONFERENCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—Will you oblige us by giving publication in your esteemed paper of the following appeal to the enlightened youths of the Baj Khedawal caste?
The Conference of the same caste has already resumed its sleeping if not dying attitude. It is very necessary that there should be a competitive body to bring about the necessary changes in the caste to keep pace with the onward march of humankind. The work done by the previous sessions of the Conference was merely deliberative and the resolutions passed were never translated into action. It is high time that the youths of the community should awake and seize the work themselves. If they meet and decide on some definite and real action, the caste would soon be uplifted from degeneration and poverty.

All the youths of the community are therefore pressing invited to attend the First Baj Khedawal Yuvak Sammelan on 26th and 27th of this month at Anand. It is high time for the youths to bring about the necessary changes in the constitution and customs of the caste at any sacrifice.

Arise, awake or be for ever fallen.
Yours, etc.,

NATTOTHAJI M. DAVE,
Secretary.

Anand, May 11.

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SALT INDUSTRY

NO PROTECTION

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION

SIMLA, May 11.

The Government of India has published a resolution announcing its decision not to refer to the Tariff Board the question of giving encouragement to the salt industry or the possibility of making India self-supporting in respect of salt supply. The resolution is supported by the report of the Central Board of Revenue on the matter and that report is based mainly on the views of Mr. Strathie, who conducted a special enquiry. The enquiry was instituted because of the Taxation Committee's recommendations on the issue. The Government agree with the Central Board that the action which has already been taken to remove the handicaps on the Indian manufacturer is adequate, and that no reduction in railway freight that is not flagrantly uneconomic can assist the salt industry. Regarding the recommendation of the Taxation Committee, that every encouragement should be given to the manufacture in Madras and Bombay, of salt suitable for consumption in Bengal, the Government of India, agreeing with the Central Board of Revenue, point out that the Salt Department has not failed to take pioneer action where such action could be usefully undertaken, that capitalists are given ample facilities for enterprise, and that licenses are seldom put to any expense by reason of Government control.

THE REASONS WHY.

The Taxation Committee had recommended the reference of the question of the grant of protection to the industry to the Tariff Board. The Central Board of Revenue enter into a detailed explanation why such reference is unnecessary and premature, and the Government of India agreeing with the Board point out that no attempt can reasonably be made to compel the consumer in Bengal and neighbouring territories to take ordinary Madras or Bombay salt, and that although salt of a quality fit to compete with white salt, to which those markets are accustomed, can be made in India, this cannot at present, or in the near future, be done on such a scale or at such a price as to offer the prospect of successfully displacing foreign salt. Moreover, the Central Board holds that such a development, even if effective, would fail to act as an insurance against the danger of short supplies in war time, and that the amount of benefit to be obtained by certain producers and merchants would be incommensurate with the burden laid upon consumers.

BURMA'S NEEDS.

The case of Burma is specially treated in the Government's resolution as well as in the Central Board's report. The Central Board observe that there is a market in Burma, which can probably be captured and retained permanently for the local industry by a moderate degree of assistance being extended for a sufficient time to enable the output to be increased and the price to be reduced if at the same time every effort is also made to develop transport facilities, to cheapen fuel supply and improve methods of manufacture. Such improvement, the Board consider, can be obtained under supervision by the separate Salt Department that the Government of India propose to organise under the control of the Central Board.

The Government of India agree with the Central Board that if Burma stood entirely by itself there would be prima facie a case for reference to the Tariff Board, but they take the view that no recommendation for protection made as a result of such reference could be accepted without the violation of important principles governing tariff policy. The resolution adds that the Government of India must not be supposed to have dismissed as impracticable the idea of assisting the Burma salt industry to secure the local market in Burma to the extent indicated in the report of the Central Board, by other means than a differential duty, and that possible measures to secure this end are now under examination.—A. P.

H. H. AGAKHAN IMPROVING.

LONDON, May 12.
H. H. Aga Khan is improving, and his strength has been well maintained.—Reuter.

A fatal accident, in which two employees at the Sukkur Project were drowned and lost their lives, is reported.—A. P.

only 3 A.M!

The night seems endless to sufferers from insomnia—after an eternity of restless tossing it is only 3 a.m. A night-cap of HORLICK'S will prevent this and ensure sound and restful slumber—HORLICK'S is light and nourishing, supplying necessary nutriment without overburdening the digestive functions.

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MACHINERY FOR MINIMUM WAGES

GOVT. OF INDIA'S HALF-HEARTED SUPPORT

PLEA FOR FULL DISCRETION

SIMLA, May 12.

The question of instituting a machinery for fixing the minimum wages which was discussed for the first time at the tenth session of the International Labour Conference, held last year, is on the agenda of the eleventh session of the same conference which opens on the 30th May at Geneva. The Government of India have now published their replies to the questionnaire on the subject issued last year by the Conference.

The first question was whether the Conference should adopt proposals dealing with methods of minimum wage-fixing in trades or parts of trades in which (a) no arrangements existed for the effective regulation of wages, either through collective agreement, or otherwise, (b) in which wages were exceptionally low.

The Government of India preface their reply with the remark: "It will obviously be impossible in most cases for Governments or the authorities which they set up to deal immediately with every trade satisfying the criteria. In countries where wage-fixing machinery has been established, the extension of the scope of that machinery has been gradual, and it is probable that even in countries where legislation of the type contemplated has the longest history, minimum wages have not been fixed for every trade satisfying the criteria suggested. There will also be cases in which the general enforcement of a suitable minimum will not be a practical proposition. It appears essential, therefore, that the Governments should have full discretion to determine to which trades out of those satisfying the criteria, minimum wages should be applied."

PLEA FOR FULL DISCRETION.

After indicating three possible methods of attaining the object in view, the Government of India state that the application of minimum wages fixing machinery capable of giving satisfactory results requires more careful consideration than it has been possible to give it, and in particular, close consultation with local Governments is necessary before any views other than purely provisional views can be formulated. Subject to this qualification, they consider that the criteria referred to are generally suitable, it being understood that both the criteria have to be satisfied, and not one only. Further they consider it essential, that the Governments of the ratifying states should have full discretion to determine to which trades (out of those satisfying the criteria) minimum wages should be applied, in other words, the obligation of the Governments should be limited to the establishment of minimum wage fixing machinery, and the question whether or not the machinery should be applied to any particular trade satisfying the criteria must be left to the Government concerned, as was, in fact suggested in the preliminary report of the International Labour Office. To secure the end in view, the conference should preferably adopt a recommendation or recommendations on the subject, or in the alternative, make it clear in the Convention that the obligation undertaken by states ratifying the Convention is the establishment of machinery of the kind indicated and not its application, immediate or otherwise to every trade that satisfies the criteria.—A.P.

MR. S.C. JOSHI IN SHOLAPUR

APPEAL FOR SOLIDARITY IN RANK

SHOLAPUR CITY, May 12.

Mr. S. C. Joshi, M.L.C., came here this morning and attended a meeting of the mill-workers in the evening, when he exhorted them to be firmly united, as only that way could they pass safely through the present crisis. He promised to render them every help that he could give.

A meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union was held to-day when he advised the members of the Union to elect two members to make a record of all the grievances of the local members. The grievances could then be taken up by the Conference to be called in December and placed before the Government.—A. P.

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YOUNG INDIA'S AWAKENING

BHARAT YUVAK SANGHA'S MAGNIFICENT CAMPAIGN

The Annual Conference Number of "Youth" (the monthly organ of the British Federation of Youth) writes:—

The awakening which is going on among the Youth of India has made itself particularly manifest at various youth conferences held during the past two or three months and widely reported in the Indian Press. While the Central Aim of Indian Youth—that upon which there is the greatest agreement—is the achievement of Indian self-Government, their outlook is not narrowly political. There is a realization that educational, economic, and social progress must accompany political change.

During the week of the meeting of the Indian National Congress at Madras in December, an All-India Youth Conference was held in the same city under the inspiration and leadership of Mr. T. L. Vaswani. The Bharat Yuvak Sangha or League of India's Youth is already doing excellent work in Northern India. It seeks to promote closer co-operation and a sense of solidarity among youth, to increase and establish closer contact between youth organizations and institutions throughout the country, to inspire youth with faith in their power to rebuild India into a strong free nation and to help young India to achieve self-confidence through physical culture, social service and self-realization. This movement is being enthusiastically welcomed in India as one likely to place before the youth of the country an ideal which will inspire them to work and to dispel the all-too-prevalent spirit of pessimism.

GOVERNMENT PENSIONERS' ASSOCIATION.

The following business was transacted at the 7th meeting of the Managing Committee of the Retired Government Servants' Association on the 29th April, 1928:—

(1) Read and confirmed the minutes of the last monthly meeting. (2) Passed the accounts of the Association for the month of March, 1928. (3) Confirmed the appointment of two further District delegates for the Districts of Thatan and Sagging, making 12 in all for the present. (4) The discussion on the memorial for the increase of pensions was postponed till the meeting in May, to enable the Sub-Committee appointed to draft it, and to go thoroughly into the same. (5) Considered the question of establishing a "Working Bureau" for registration of names of all pensioners able and willing to work so that lists might be available for the use of Government and private business concerns when suitable vacancies should occur. Resolved that District delegates be asked and circulars be issued to influential persons (where no delegates have as yet been appointed) to collect the names of all pensioners who desire to have their names so registered. (6) Noted the report of the Hon. Secretary on the completion of this Association's "Rules and Objects" in Burmese and their distribution to the District delegates and elsewhere. Resolved that the District Delegate of Thatan be conveyed the sincere thanks of the Committee on his proposal to print and circulate propaganda leaflets on the aims of this Association at his own expense.

His Majesty the King to-day received Sir Harold Walker on his relinquishment of the Southern Command, India.—Ruler's Special.

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published under the distinguished patronage of Sreemam S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR, A.M., M.L.A., President Indian National Congress, Gauhati 1926 contains the Portraits of all the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and that of the numerous Congressmen throughout India, past and present, together with illustrations of the views, Buildings, Forts, etc., covering a range of 420 half-tone illustrations with a 4 colour cover design of "Mother India."

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IN THE VALLEY OF THE INDUS.

Until now only two lands could rightly claim to represent the cradle of civilization: One is Egypt, in the valley of the Nile; the other is Mesopotamia, watered by the Tigris and the Euphrates. But now there enters a third and serious claimant—the valley of the Indus, in the northwest corner of India. The ancient cities which have been laid bare in the arid plains of the Indus by Sir John Marshall, Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India, and the preliminary accounts he has published concerning them must transform the outlook of every one who is seeking to find out when, where and how modern man came by his civilization, writes Sir Arthur Keith in "New York Times Magazine."

The full tale of secrets revealed by these ancient cities will not be known until Sir John Marshall issues his final report, which is promised for the current year and will extend to three volumes. But enough has been revealed to prove that men were building cities and in command of luxuries at a much earlier day than hitherto believed. Far from thinking of the cradle of civilization as being confined to the limits of a single valley, we now, apparently, must assign to it an immense tract of Southwest Asia extending from India in the east to the Mediterranean in the west. Egypt lies merely on its fringe.

The chief site of discovery in the Indus Valley, Mohenjo-daro, is 200 miles from the mouth of the river, it was built on the flat, alluvial plain on the western bank; to the west of the plain rises the mountainous frontier of Baluchistan. Six years ago a prospecting officer of the archaeological survey who arrived on the scene found merely rolling mounds covered by soil and sand which the river had left behind when it overflowed its banks in flood times. Under the alluvial covering of the mounds, often thirty feet in height he found moldering bricks. The mounds, which marked the site of the central part of the buried city, covered an area equal to about one square mile. Beyond, and lost in the plain, were the submerged suburbs. In the northwest corner of the central city was a particularly large and high mound. This was suggestive, for in the northwest corner of a city the ancient Babylonians always built their "ziggurat," or Tower of Babel.

ORIGINAL DESIGNERS.

Now Mohenjo-daro on the west bank of the Indus, lies 1,500 miles from Babylon as the crow flies, and to go from the one place to the other by sea entails a journey of 1,800 miles. And yet, as the sequel will show, the cities built on the plains of the Indus 3,000 years before Christ were architecturally similar to those of the Babylonian plain. Were the original designers Babylonians or were they Indians?

Several trial shafts were dug, and by 1924 Sir John Marshall realized that he had gained access to a lost and buried world of humanity. It was suspected before then that India had an ancient history, but every attempt to trace it into the second millennium before Christ had ended in failure. Nor would Sir John Marshall have succeeded in this attempt without the guidance of Mesopotamia and Egypt.

The archaeologists of Egypt and of Mesopotamia have constructed reliable time-scales for their respective countries; the Egyptian archaeologist can pick his way step upon step, to the very founding of the first dynasty and the building of the earliest of the great pyramids, thereby reaching a point in time about 3,000 years before the birth of Christ. He becomes less certain in his steps and dates when he enters the prehistoric or predynastic period, but even here he can mark the sequence of events for another thousand years or more.

It is so, too, in ancient Babylonia: the cemetery which Leonard Woolley is now excavating at Ur of the Chaldees—Abraham's city—can be dated just as reliably as are the pyramids of Egypt, to about the year 3500 B. C. And at this date—1,500 years before the time of Abraham—Ur had kings, chariots, regal retinues, and wealthy services of inland and jeweled vessels of silver and of gold, as the discovery just announced by Mr. Woolley reveals.

Sir John Marshall's preliminary excavations on the Indus disclosed houses, ornaments, jewels, utensils, weapons, pottery seals and works of art, all so similar to those of ancient Babylonia that there can be no doubt that the time sequence is the same for both. By this fortunate chance he has been able to restore to India at least 2,000 years of her missing history—a restitution in which her vast modern population may justly take pride. For the foundations of Mohenjo-daro carry us back, like those of Ur of the Chaldees, to a point in time some 3500 years B. C.

To uncover a buried city is an immense task; it requires the resources of a multi-millionaire or of a powerful Government. Sir John Marshall had behind him enlightened legislators, and thus, at the beginning of

DISCOVERIES IN MOHENJO-DARO.

INDIA'S CLAIM TO BE CRADLE OF CIVILIZATION.

CITY WHICH FLOURISHED 3500 YEARS B. C.

In the following article contributed to the "New York Times," Sir Arthur Keith discusses India's claim to be regarded the cradle of civilization. He shows that the vast city of Mohenjo-daro, now brought to light in the Indus Valley, flourished 3500 years B. C.

The Winter of 1925-26 was in a position to begin operations with an army of 800 laborers and a staff of expert assistants.

After two years of labor the foundations of the central area of a vast city have been laid bare. Under these foundations have been found those of a still older city, and these in turn hide the remnants of the first or oldest city of all. Thus Mohenjo-daro has been rebuilt at least three times.

The oldest city began to come into existence about 3500 B. C.; the last came to an end about 2500 B. C. At this early date there were already great cities, with dense, swarming populations in Northwest India as well as in Mesopotamia and Egypt. To fly from the great pyramids in Egypt to Mohenjo-daro in Sind by way of Mesopotamia an airplane has to cover a distance of 2,200 miles. If the pyramid builders had visited the second city of Mohenjo-daro by sea, which they may have done, their voyage could not have been greatly shorter of that undertaken by Columbus.

Modern town planners may find fault with the men who laid out Mohenjo-daro. As in the ancient city of Ur, the streets are narrow and zigzag between adjoining blocks. They were mere alleys passing between high, almost windowless walls. But it cannot be said that these ancient builders scamped their work; their walls were made thick and massive; brickmaking had been brought to a high state of proficiency. Their houses were built on a plan which still prevails in the East—great, rectangular walls surrounding a central courtyard. The courtyard was entered from the street by a narrow doorway.

As regards sanitary engineering, this city of ancient Sind led the way: no city that can claim to be 5,000 years old so nearly approached our modern standard of sanitation as does Mohenjo-daro. We know how well laid were the bathroom floors, with latrines occupying recesses in the wall. We know the manner in which drains were laid beneath the house floors; they had vertical pipes which carried the effluent from the latrines and the overflow of rain water to a brick-laid drain. A water chute was cut in the outer walls of the houses, and a great conduit was laid along the street to carry away the sewage. The street drains have been laid bare, and we can note the solidity of their workmanship and the even gradient of their fall. Last, we know how capacious were the main sewers, or drains, and the manner in which their roofs were arched with corbeled bricks.

USES OF COPPER.

I can remember the astonishment raised by Sir Arthur Evans twenty years ago when he described the system of sanitation installed in the palace of Knossos, in Crete, early in the second millennium before Christ; but a thousand years before then something quite as efficient had been done in this ancient city of India.

How ample and luxurious was public life in this ancient city of India we may judge from one of the buildings which has been exposed. The exact nature of the purpose served by this building we do not know. Sir John Marshall thinks it may have been a public bath of a great tank in which sacred crocodiles were kept. The bath is sunk to a depth of eight feet; its sides measure thirty-nine by twenty-three feet. Around this central bathroom was a suite of chambers; in the floor of one was the mouth of a deep well from which a supply of water was obtained.

We can interpret this buried city only when we apply to it what we know concerning the ancient cities of Babylonia, for all are fashioned on the same basal plan. Some of these massive foundations of Mohenjo-daro must represent temples and the quarters for those who ministered in the temples; some must mark the sites of administrative buildings and treasuries of the obviously rich, thriving State.

The people who lived in the houses were wealthy, they had stores of jewels and of

rich ornaments in silver and in gold. There have been found the jewelry and ornaments of a rich lady, they were contained in a silver vase. Necklaces, studs and earrings found are wrought in gold or gold-plated copper; in silver, blue faience work, carnelian and jadeite and are set with "multi-colored stones of many kinds." India is the home of carnelian; the rich necklaces of this stone which have been found in the ancient cities of Mesopotamia, Egypt and Europe were probably made in Mohenjo-daro. Other objects found were a magnificent specimen of carnelian necklace with copper-gilt terminals, some highly finished gold "netting" needles, and examples of small, curiously shaped stones which are supposed to have possessed talismanic properties.

In Mohenjo-daro lived many expert and artistic potters, as the samples of their workmanship show. Iron was unknown to them, but they were skilled workers in copper, which they put to various uses. Many products of their craftsmanship have been unearthed. Tin was rare and precious, and bronze was therefore employed sparingly, mostly as edges to copper tools used for cutting. Bars of copper seem to have served as currency.

Sir John Marshall has found dried grains of the wheat of long ago. To support such a population there must have been vast wheat fields on the surrounding plain, which is now arid. There must have been vineyards and many pasture meadows. From seals and from impressions taken from them we know that the Brahmin bull in all his glory was already domesticated, and that herds of a short-haired breed of oxen had been tamed. The horses were of small size. The inhabitants had wheeled chariots; they had sheep and pigs, and at least two breeds of dogs.

Other seals tell us, not only of their domestic animals, but also of the elephant, which may have been tamed, and of the tiger and the rhinoceros, which were certainly wild. These seals are of more than zoological interest; they proclaim to us that in Mohenjo-daro there were engravers of great artistic ability, and the vast number and the variety of design of the seals indicate the wide extent of local commercial transactions. On the seals we see the pictographic beginnings of an alphabet. Sumerian scholars recognize, in these early attempts at writing a resemblance to the earliest known script of Babylonia.

These brief details will help to make clear the importance of the discoveries now being made in India. A Pompeii not of the Roman period, but of a time at least 3,000 years earlier, is being exposed to our eyes.

PIONEERS OF OLD CIVILIZATION.

Sir John Marshall, at the beginning of his investigations, realized that Mohenjo-daro could not be the sole representative of this ancient civilization of India. The Punjab lies to the northeast of Sind, and a railway now connects Multan with Lahore, passing along the plain of the River Ravi. An airplane survey conducted along this dusty plain has revealed several ancient sites, one being at Harappa, 450 miles from Mohenjo-daro. A preliminary excavation of this ancient city in the Punjab has exposed the foundations of a great building—a series of tin barns, perhaps, or a great municipal treasury, Sir John Marshall infers from the numerous archaeological relics already discovered that this ancient Punjab city, like the contemporary city in Sind, came into existence soon after men had passed from the age of stone to that of metal. Stone knives and arrowheads were still in use, but axes, knives, daggers, sickles, saws and chisels were made of copper, and sometimes there were additions of bronze along their cutting edges. Some long-dead workman left his outfit of tools safely hidden within a copper vessel, and though 5,000 years have come and gone since then the tools are still serviceable.

The leader of this expedition was not content to search Sind and the Punjab for ancient sites; but sent Mr. Hargreaves from

Sind westward into Baluchistan, where traces of the same ancient civilization were found. Still further to the west, in the lower valley of the Helmand River of Afghanistan, are other sites that tempt the explorer's spade. We have every reason to hope we shall yet find links in Persia which will join the ancient civilization of the Punjab with that of Mesopotamia.

On the western frontier of Persia, where the mountainous plateau gives place to the Babylonian plain, was built the ancient city of Susa, which was explored by M. Jacques de Morgan between 1897 and 1912. The foundations of Susa, of Ur and of Mohenjo-daro appear to belong to about the same date. Both cities came into existence soon after the uses of copper were discovered and exploited. As the evidence now stands, we must suppose that the transition from the age of stone to the age of metals took place in Egypt, Mesopotamia and Northwest India at about the same date, some time about the middle of the fourth millennium before Christ.

To explain this simultaneous, or nearly simultaneous, transition we must suppose that Egypt was linked to India by a series of great city-states which were in touch and moved forward in civilization together, but each at its own pace and in its own way, such as Madrid, Paris, London, Berlin and Moscow move in modern times.

Who were the pioneers or leaders in this great march of civilization?

The men and women whom we find buried within the early predynastic cemeteries of Egypt do not seem to me to have the strength of body nor the capacity of skull which we have reason to expect in the pioneers of civilization. When full civilization does appear in Egypt as the dynastic period opens there is clear evidence, as all authorities admit, of the arrival of Egypt of fresh blood.

Nor can I suppose that the founders of civilization were near akin to the hundreds of millions who now inhabit the greater part of modern India. It is somewhere in Asia, in the countries which lie between Egypt and India, that we have to seek for the nativity of the pioneer race that founded our modern civilization.

During the last six years a combined expedition fitted out by the British Museum and the University of Pennsylvania, under the leadership of Leonard Woolley, has been exploring the site of the ancient city of Ur and its neighbourhood. Ancient cemeteries have been and are being uncovered. I have had the privilege of examining the remains of the men and women buried in these cemeteries; some of them lived in Ur more than 3,000 years before the time of Christ. They were an altogether superior people to those who lived in the predynastic towns and villages of Upper Egypt.

The early Sumerian inhabitants of Ur were people with ample heads, strong faces and good body physique. All of them were long-headed, not round-headed, folk. We see their physiognomies better preserved in the faces of modern Afghans than in any other living people, but one also finds the type preserved in many an Arab sheik. More than in any other part of the world the type still persists in the upland tribes away in the mountainous plateaus which lie between Northwest India and Russian Turkestan.

People of this Afghan-Arab type, members of the great Caucasian branch of humanity which we now find scattered in many parts of Southwest Asia, seem to me to be the impoverished and only surviving direct descendants of the men who led the way from the age of stone to the age of metals. That fateful transition was effected in the fourth millennium B. C.

What do we know of the inhabitants of Mohenjo-daro and of Harappa. Very little as yet. A copper mask discovered shows, nose springing directly from the forehead, as in the ancient Greek and as in both the modern and the ancient Babylonian of the Afghan-Arab type. A statuette of a slender-limbed dancing girl which was found represents a type met with among Indian and also among Arab women but her facial features are Arab rather than Indian.

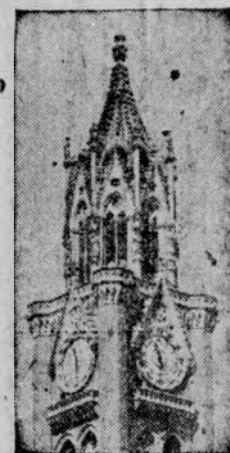
Sir John Marshall has discovered many skeletons of the people who lived in Mohenjo-daro; the men were long-headed, not unlike, so far as one may judge from photographs their contemporaries who lived in Ur of the Chaldees. Mr. Woolley made a remarkable discovery in the deepest and most ancient cemetery at Ur, and it seems to throw light on Mohenjo-daro. At the bottom of a deep and vast grave Mr. Woolley found a buried Prince or King. With the King were buried his chariot, his charioteers and his diminutive horses. His harper was entombed near him. The skeletons of the women of the harem were laid out close at hand; his cook and his butler were placed beside him; so was his wardrobe, and the skeleton of the master of the wardrobe lay by the clothes chest. This royal person's retinue had been killed and buried in the same grave.

To explain a strange, vast grave found by

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1928.



"Unity," the well-known American weekly journal says: "We wonder what Nancy Miller thinks of her escapade by this time! Does she pine for home and mother, or can she maintain the role of heroine when she looks into her mirror in the seclusion of her strange boudoir?"

A searching affectionate inquiry—this one. It should be addressed to Devi Sharni-sha, care of the father of the present Maharajah of Indore Poste Restante Marseilles. He does not like to be called ex-Maharajah and is now just an ordinary citizen interested in appendicitis and the future of Hinduism.

Mr. Fenner Brockway is a diplomatic person. He makes a judicious beginning in his open letter to Sir John Simon. He flatters the Wonder and Envy of the English Bar by describing what a lot he must have noticed in India.

"You have seen," he says, "India's colour and beauty, its variety, its luxury and its misery." There is no doubt, Sir John and his six chums saw plenty of variety and luxury in India. The variety began on the day they landed. Didn't an Indian on bended knees implore Sir John in the style of, "Father forgive them, they know not what they do" and didn't lady cries of "Simon, go back" rend the air wherever Simon and Company proceeded?

But as regards misery people who travel in special trains, are met by carefully tutored and chaperoned deputations and have a host of officials and their henchmen, the Johnkims in attendance upon them, cannot have seen the "misery."

Perhaps the only "misery" they experienced was the absence of hot water taps in Western Hostel, Delhi. But by the time they sneaked into their quarters having detrained at a forlorn little station they found the Indian atmosphere so hot against them, they did not want hot water taps.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle's post-mortem reminiscences are bound to become classics in future editions of Indian Penal Code. There is always something original about the man which makes him peerless.

In the inquest proceedings touching the death of a mill-worker due to police shooting, the Coroner regaled the jury with his own personal experience of the riots. In a mood, of self-complacency, he

Sir John Marshall in Mohenjo-daro in which many persons had been buried one is tempted to suspect that a similar bloody custom ruled in this city of ancient Sind. A similar custom prevailed in ancient Gaul; and graves in Yorkshire, England, tell us that a century or two before the Romans came the chief went to his grave provided with chariot, horses and charioteers.

HAPPY FINDS.

That I may not leave off on a note of tragedy, let me introduce one of Sir John Marshall's happy finds, one which makes us the people who lived 5,000 years ago in that ancient city of India closely akin. It is a toy animal made of clay. One can fancy the Mohenjo-daro parent pulling the strings that moved the uncouth head and eliciting peals of laughter from his child. A little monkey, too, in faience ware and a mastiff-like bound serve as other bonds that link together human natures separated by an interval of fifty centuries.

THE EAST CHANGES

SEPARATION OF RELIGION FROM STATE.

Washington, April 11.—Notification that the Turkish National Assembly has eliminated references to religion from the Constitution was received by the State Department to-day from Joseph C. Grew, Ambassador at Ankara.

It was pronounced by Government officials here one of "the most important steps taken in the near East

went on to narrate how he was once in charge of a police squad and how as a result of his strategy, the turbulent crowd melted like "Ghee." This "muskashie" is too hard to swallow. No wonder then that a juror began to dose.

But what happened to the melted ghee. Those were probably the pre-vegetable-ghee days. Did it find its way into the "Modi Bazaar?"

The same worthy Coroner, at the same inquest tried to give the correct interpretation of "force." According to him the force varied according to circumstances. If, in the first instance the gentle push of the pili-purivala was found to be of no use and the might of the "danda" or the shower-bath from the fire-brigade hose were inoperative as well, then the ultimate recourse would be had first to revolvers, then rifles, and last of all machine-guns. This force, is "of a progressive nature."

So while this force can be of progressive nature there is no idea evidently providing a progressive series of warnings to the crowd to disperse. There are no intervening formalities necessary like the reading out of the Riot Act. India has no such Act. What is a riot is determined on the spot by the police authority.

"The Japti officers," says the Satyagraha Publicity Office, Bardoli, "are busy day and night in their wild goose chase of stray buffaloes." We can understand well that stray buffaloes may be utilised for yielding milk. But what about the wild goose chase? Will the goose lay golden eggs for Sirear Ma-Bap?

The Publicity Office also states that "forfeiture notices instead of being properly posted (on the locked doors of vacant houses) are sometimes stuck on the wall with thorns, only to be blown away by the wind the next moment." A really thorny problem for the petty Panjandrums.

In Valod at an auction bedsteads and swings were disposed of for rupees two and annas four respectively, the ultimate purchasers being the Pathans themselves who are engaged in Japti proceedings! Convenient customers. They believe in diyaree of funerals. Very natural in this era of Dyaree.

Very soon we shall hear of the lands of the Satyagrahis being put up for auction and who knows but the Mamlatdars and other superior officers will function as the purchasers, at next to nothing prices. The serio-comic tragedy will then be complete.

Young Man: "So Miss Ethel is your eldest sister, is she? And who comes after her?"

Small Boy: "Nobody ain't come yet. But father says that the first fellow that does can have her."

for the past twenty-years." They held it to be "extraordinarily damaging to the school of writers and thinkers who say the East never changes."

"The big lesson of it all," one official added, "is that the East has changed. We have been terribly dogmatic in the past on things of the Orient but we must have open minds in the future as to the facts alone. Only a few years ago Western residents in Turkey were saying that nationalism in Turkey is impossible, for Islam is an international religion. This shows that we cannot be too definite in saying what the East can or cannot do."

While no prediction was made that the sweeping reforms in the direction of the nationalism made by Turkey would have an immediate effect upon the rest of the Mohammedan world, it was pointed out that the rest of Islam was deeply interested in what had occurred.

The direct consequences to the United States, it was added, probably would be confined to incidental changes involving the situation in Turkey of all foreigners, who now stand on an equal basis before the law with natives.—"New York Times"

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